GLORIANA AT WEST END CINEMA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

VOL. V NO. 93 — BOMBAY: THURSDAY, APRIL 19, 1917. — TWO ANNAS

WEST END CINEMA THE COOLEST & THE MOST COMFORTABLE THEATRE IN BOMBAY.

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden, Portsaid, and Marseilles. Steamers will also be despatched to Australia and to the Straits, China and Japan.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf, and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

HOLIDAY TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

In view of the difficulties now attendant on passages to Europe, the P. and O. Company beg to announce that arrangements have been made to introduce special six months' Holiday Return Tickets to Australia and New Zealand. Many of the P. and O. Company's outward and homeward Australian Mail steamers will call at Bombay during the next few months and they will have ample room for any passengers desirous of visiting Australasia.

Six months' Holiday Return Tickets.

	1st Saloon Rs.	2nd Saloon Rs.
To Melbourne	630	450
To Sydney	690	480
To New Zealand (Auckland and Wellington)	870	660

24 Months' Return Tickets.

To Melbourne	900	675
To Sydney	945	720
To New Zealand	1,080	855

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,

Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE PERSIAN GULF

S. N. CO., LTD.

Steamers are despatched at regular intervals to Persian Gulf and Red Sea Ports.

1st and 2nd class passengers' accommodation. Deck passengers also carried.

For further particulars regarding fares, names of steamers and dates of departure of the above vessels will be furnished on application to—

HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & Co.,

Agents,

19, Rampart Row.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS PENSION FUND, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital over Two Lak's.

Investments in Government and approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GANJANAN SADANAND DESAI,

Secretary and Treasurer.

HEALTHY HAIR HINTS.

The idea that baldness is a sign of intellectuality is fast being exploded.

The hair is not pushed out of the head by the great knowledge inside.

In fact, many learned men use Kaminia Oil to prevent their hair from coming out.

They are succeeding with it, too.

So are many in all stages of intellectuality.

Available everywhere but it must be *Kaminia Oil.*

SHIPPING

NIPPON-YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

To Japan, etc.

For Sailings and Freight apply to

T. KAWAGUCHI,

Manager.

Alice Building,

Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 810,057.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hong-Kong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the Undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,

Agent

Sukhadwalla Building,

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

MATHERAN MONSTER LUCKY BAG.

MAY 1917.

IN AID OF THE WOMEN'S BRANCH OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WAR AND RELIEF FUND.

Organised by

MRS. KHAREGHAT.

One Prize to every ten tickets.

TICKETS Re. 1.

Send all you have for the great Lucky Bag. All gifts will be most acceptable. Nothing is too big, nothing is too small.

Some very valuable gifts have already been received including small pearl necklaces, ear-drops, rings, statuetts, plated ware, furniture and others too numerous to mention.

Tickets are obtainable from

Mrs. N. F. Servai, Hughes Road.

Miss Framjee Mehta, New Queen's Road.

Mrs. J. M. Cursetjee, 162, Hornby Road.

All gifts for the Lucky Bag should be sent to

Mrs. J. M. Cursetjee 162, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Messrs. Kemp & Co. have very kindly consented to do all the packing free of charge.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 16,21,208
Reserve Funds	Rs. 11,38,650

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches:

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,

Manager.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,200,000

Head Office:

26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Daressalam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—

The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.

Agents in Mauritius:

Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, in India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custod realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,

Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1889.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 21,300,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fengtien	Sydney
Harbin	(Mukden)	(Australia)
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York	Tokyo
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tsingtau
Liaoyang	Pekin	Tsinanfu
	Singapore	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,

Manager.

Post Box No. 207.

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 10,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,

Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

Bankers to the Government in Bushah.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:

38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

INDIA, BURMA, STRAITS & CHINA & CEYLON, MALAY STATES, JAPAN.

Bombay	Singapore	Hongkong
Calcutta	Penang	Shanghai
Madras	Malacca	Canton
Karachi	Kwala Lumpor	Foochow
Delhi	Ipoh	Hankow
Amritsar	Klang	Peking
Rangoon	Seremban	Tientsin
Tavoy	Taiping	Yokohama
Colombo		Kobe

JAVA & SUMATRA, INDO-CHINA, PHILIPPINES SIAM. Manila, Bangkok.

Batavia	Saigon	Cebu	Puket
Sourabaya	Haiphong	Hoilo	
Medan			

NEW YORK and all Banks in Australia.

BANKERS—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminster Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.

The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued, does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

J. KEENAN,

Agent.

Esplanade Road,
Post Box No. 34, Bombay.
Office Hours—10-30 a.m. to 4-0 p.m.
Saturday—10-30 a.m. to 2-0 p.m.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon	
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco	
Batavia	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai	
Bombay	London	Do, Hongkew	
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore	
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya	
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh	
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin	
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau	
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo	
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama	
Ipoh	Rangoon		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. D. SMART,

Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£562,500
Reserve Fund	£600,000

HEAD OFFICE:

15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England.

London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants, Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

R. D. YOUNG,

Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HOTELS

Where to go

FOR

REFRESHMENT

in the evening

A. VIANELLI,

Chowpatty, BOMBAY.

THE EVER POPULAR

EMPRESS HOTEL

NASIK ROAD

DEOLALI.

MODERATE CHARGES

FAMOUS FOR CUISINE

SPACIOUS GYMKHANA.

INSURANCE

THE ZENITH

LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

Managing Agents:—H. M. MEHTA & Co.

Policyholders can vote at meetings of the Company and thus have a voice in its management.

Funds are invested in Government and other Securities authorised by the Indian Trust Act.

The Rates of Premiums are equitable for India, and the lowest that can with safety be offered to the assured.

Policies issued on most liberal conditions and unnecessary restrictions abolished.

For Prospectus, forms and other particulars, please apply to:—

N. B. LALA,

Secretary.

123, Esplanade Road, Fort,

Bombay.

WANTED—Influential and active Agents throughout India and elsewhere.

WHOLESALE INDIGO DEALERS AND SUPPLIERS TO MILLS.

MESSRS. GIRDHARIDAS RADHAKISHENDAS.

Head Office: Barbhai Mohalla, Post No. 3,

BOMBAY.

Telegraphs: "GOODWILL." Telephone No. 2709.

BANKERS, GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS AND EXPORTERS OF SEEDS, GROCERY, COTTON YARN, ETC., TO EGYPT, CYPRUS, ETC.

Branches: Madras, Karachi, Cawnpore, Shikarpur (Sind), Chaman (Baluchistan).

AGENCIES ALL OVER INDIA.

WE MANUFACTURE

FINE WHITE

THYMOL B. P.

Quotation on Request.

G. S. RANADE & CO.,

Bombay No. 4.

A. S. MOLOOBHOY & CO.,

CONTRACTORS AND SUPPLIERS.

Have on hand a stock of galvd. black and steam pipes with fittings, stay boiler and hydraulic tubes, lead, brass and copper pipes, gunmetal steam wheel valves, ball and other cocks, English leather and hair belting, well pumps, etc.

Price on application—

229 & 231, Nagdevi Street, BOMBAY.

SALE BY AUCTION

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO

On Government & G. I. P. Railway Lists,
No. 53, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, THE 19TH INSTANT, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE of High Class Household Furniture, Cottage Piano by Newteid, Gent's Dresses, etc., etc.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 19th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the very valuable highly polished rich teak, black and bentwood substantial artistic furniture by Messrs. Devji Canji and others, such as dining table, dressing chairs, mirrored sideboards, dinner waggons, rich silk tapestry lined drawing room suites of sofa and chair, rich bentwood chairs, rich mirror cabinets, rich silk embroidered folding screens, rich teapoys, very rich solid figurewood English designed revolving roll top automatic master-key office table, sweet-toned cottage piano by Newfield, rich mirrored hatstands, rich ornaments, rich engraving pictures, rich brass flower pots, bedroom solid selected seasonwood double and single almirahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing chests of drawers, marble topped washing tables, English iron and brass double and single beds, rich glass porcelain and platedware, solid silver mounted presentation smoking case, etc., etc., the property of C. W. Hopkinson, Esq., of Messrs. Macbeth Bros. and others.

Also Gent's clothings such as complete venetian dress, dinner and morning suits, rich suits, venetian waistcoats, pants, coats, etc., etc., the property of a deceased European gentleman.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW FRIDAY, the 20th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)

An Unique Opportunity to Fashionable Gentry.

AUCTION SALE of a Consignment of Hall Decoration, Garden and Presentation Artistic Marble Figures, Electric Light, Statues, a large lot of Porcelain Toys, Satsuma Plates, Satsuma Jars, Cut Glassware, Rich Platedware, etc., etc.

TO-MORROW FRIDAY, the 20th instant, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., are instructstructed by Messrs. K. Barton and Co. to sell by Public Auction, at 69, Medows Street and behind the Paper Currency Bank at their shop, a consignment of artistic hall decoration such as a pair of Dresden figures, The Gladiators, Cupid and Psyche, the Three Graces, Venus, Mercury, etc., pair of marble lions, marble garden pots, electric light statues, also a large lot of porcelain toys, satsuma plates, satsuma jars, rich cut glassware, rich platedware, etc., etc.

Property on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPINGS, ETC., AT WADI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT OF THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Co., and in accordance with sections 55 and 56 of Indian Railway Act, IX of 1890 Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will Sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 30th April, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the Railway Company's Goods Dept at Wadi Bunder, the following consisting of a quantity of unclaimed goods and sweepings such as bags of cotton seeds, bags of jawari, bags of wheat, bags of linseed, bags of rice, bags of dry chillies, bags of ground-nutseeds, bags of castor seeds, bags of rape seeds, bags of tilly, bags of gram, bags of toor, bags of barley, bags of masur, bundles of jogri, bundles of gunny bags, bundles of hemp loose, bales of P. cotton, baskets of choories, empty wooden casks loose drainage pipe, loose iron axle, bundles of umbrella sticks, cycle wheels, wooden planks, cases of slate pencils, loose iron rail, bags, of betelnuts, large No. of sweeping bags, etc., etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

MEHTA & CO.,

Auctioneers.

Bombay, 19th April, 1917.

GANDHI & CO

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.

No. 52 Medows Street Fort.

SALE ON SATURDAY, THE 21st April 1917 AT 2-30 P. M. (T. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF RICH FURNITURE, AND COLOUR &c.

On SATURDAY, the 21st April, 1917, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms very rich teak and black wood furniture including sliding dining table and dining chairs, rich satin and tapestry lined suites of sofas and chairs, single and double door almyrahs, fancy cabinets, wardrobe, marble top center and round tables, writing tables, cane arm and armless chairs, tiled teapoys, revolving book cases, revolving office chairs, curzon chairs, easy chairs, American chairs, filters, leather-lined sofas, card tables, cloth screen, bookstands, phonograph, records, flower pots etc., etc.

By order of an office

1 big show case.

1 small show case.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser Khatri Haji Adat Adam.

About 48 lbs. violet colour, Tiger brand Ebrahim & Co.'s labels.

GANDHI & Co.,

Auctioneers.

Bombay, 19th April, 1917.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.

SALE AT 2 P. M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE of about 600 bales of Broach Cotton, slightly damaged by Fire and Water.

Under instructions from the Insurance Company, concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 20th April, 1917, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), at Messrs. Patel Bros' Cotton Jatha, No. 36, opposite the B. B and C. I. Railway Goods Station, Colaba.

About (600) bales of Broach cotton slightly damaged by fire and water.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.,

Auctioneers.

Bombay, 18th April 1917.

SPECIAL SHORT PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS, ETC.

"Wanted," "To Be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding four lines (24 words), Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words), or part of a line, 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2-0-0 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Four annas per line, or Rs. 2 per inch. Minimum space three lines. No display allowed.

Educational Announcements.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch. Minimum charge Re. 1-8.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGING-DIRECTOR,

"Bombay Chronicle" Office,

No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Local ..... Rs. 30 per annum.
Up-Country ..... Rs. 35 per annum.
Half-yearly, quarterly or monthly in proportion. Payable in advance.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO: Unique in the East. Specialists in Shorthand and Typewriting tuition. Prospectus Post free. Opp. Whiteaways, 281, Hornby Rd. Fort, Bombay. 2

WANTED—A PARTNER in old lucrative chemist's shop with a capital of Rs. 3,000, Chemists, Doctor, Clerk, Compounder preferred. Apply to Box No. 721, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7818

JOB PRINTING.—Send any orders you wish to be executed promptly and to your satisfaction to the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS, 4 Medows Street, Fort.

MOTOR VEHICLES.

WANTED MOTOR CARS for Commission Sale. Realize best value for your Cars by displaying them at best advantage at our Palatial and Commodious specially built Garage. PATENT PNEUMATIC BLOCKS TYRE & MOTOR TRANSPORT Co., Ltd., Hughes Road, Chowpaty. A

EDUCATIONAL.

NATIONAL UNION OF TEACHERS EXAMINATIONS begin at 7-30 a.m. (S.T.), on 20th instant at both the Bombay centres. Details on the Notice Boards of the two Colleges. 7816

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—TYPIST, salary Rs. 35. Apply with qualifications and testimonials to MANAGER, SWADESHI STORES. 7816

WANTED—MANAGING CLERKS. Gentlemen with experience preferred. Apply to Messrs. MOTICHAND and DEVIDAS, Solicitors. 7809

WANTED—An experienced PROOF CORRECTOR. Apply at once with copies of testimonials to:—LAXMICHAND DHARAMDAS & Co., 54, Apollo Street. 7817

WANTED—A CARDER and SPINNER practical well experienced, for a mill of 11,388 Spindles. Apply stating qualifications, previous appointments held, salary expected to the MANAGER, SHRI SHAHU MILLS, Kolhapur, before the end of this month. 7780

WANTED—TWO SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS, one senior for two years, pay according to qualifications, another junior for one and a half year. Pay Rs. 40 house-rent Rs. 5. Applications should reach upto 1st May with copies of certificates which are not to be returned.

DIWAN,
7770 Banswara State, Rajputana.

WANTED—Two Hindi, one English and one Sanskrit knowing—good LADY TEACHERS. Please apply stating experience, salary expected to:—

THE LADY SUPDT.,
Indraprastha Hindu Girls' High School,
7761 Delhi.

WANTED—Two NURSES for alternate day and night duty (Month day and Month night), in a private Hospital. Must be qualified and practical. Also wanted a young HINDOO LADY to attend consulting room, between the hours of 3 and 8 p.m. Knowledge of English a recommendation in either case. Write in the first instance to, Mr. MOOLGAVKAR, Parvati Bhavan, Sandhurst Road, West, Bombay. 7821

WANTED—An ACCOUNTANT for Municipal Office on Rs. 25 per mensem. None need apply who has got no previous experience of Municipal or Local Board Accounts and Office correspondence. Applications will be received till the end of April, 1917.

(Sd.) M. NARASIMHAM,
Secretary,
Municipal Committee,
Warora,
District Chanda.
Warora, 14th April, 1917. 7804

WANTED

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE O "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" in the principal cities of India. For terms communicate with the MANAGING-DIRECTOR, Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., 6, Medows Street Fort, Bombay.

A YOUNG HINDU INAMDAR—Educated and resided in England for more than ten years and a Graduate of the Cambridge University,—wants some respectable appointment with good salary at any Hill Station in India. Apply Box No. 717, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7773

FRENCH INSTITUTE.

THOBURN HOUSE, APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC CLASSES, 2 hours a week, Rs. 8 per month.
PRIVATE LESSONS by a lady member of the staff at pupil's house if desired. Lessons by CORRESPONDENCE, TRANSLATIONS. Very MODERATE charges.
SALLE FRANCAISE: Wednesdays, Saturdays, 6 to 8.
All FEES payable in ADVANCE.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Torpedo-body four cylinder "BERLIET CAR" newly overhauled and painted in excellent running order. Apply to P. G. MERCHANT, Behind Girgaum Post Office. 7819

FOR SALE—One WESTINGHOUSE D. C. shunt wound 15 B. H. P. 460 volts 1150/1100 R. P. M. complete with shunt regulator and pulley. Apply to Box No. 15, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 1685

FOR SALE.—ELECTRO MOTORS, all sizes, 3-phase, 460 volts. Send for particulars to Box No. 1000 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE—FORD MOTOR CAR, 5 Seater 20 Horse Power Fitted with Electric Lights, Stepney Wheel, Monsoon Curtains and all accessories. Lately thoroughly overhauled and put in perfect running order. Price Rs. 2,500. Inspection and trial on arrangement. Apply W., DOUGLAS HALL, Bandra Hill.. 7446

TO BE LET

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to 125. Rooms can be furnished and arrangements for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER.

PUBLIC NOTICES

LOST OR STOLEN.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that one certificate of the Bombay Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., for one share No. 19588 standing in the name of the late Mr. HATIM ABDEALI ANIK has been LOST or STOLEN. The public are hereby warned against purchasing or dealing with the said certificate in any way but are requested to give information about the same to the undersigned.

A. S. M. ANIK,
2, Fenchurch Avenue,
7814 London, E. C.,

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

20 TEMPORARY CLERKS for the office of the Deputy Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs, Nagpur, on pay from Rs. 25 to Rs. 60. The period of appointment may probably last for about two years, but all men appointed will be on trial for the first three months. Travelling allowance for joining appointments will NOT be paid.

Only those who have passed the Matriculation, School Final, or High School Examination, or a higher examination, need apply, with copies (not originals) of all examination and character certificates. Pay will be fixed according to qualifications.

Applications (in the candidate's own handwriting) to be addressed to:—

THE DEPUTY ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL,
Posts and Telegraphs,
Nagpur, C. P.
and not by name.
E. H. BURKE.
Deputy Accountant-General.
Nagpur, 16th April, 1917. 7812

TO BE LET.

A BUNGALOW on the Chinchpugli Parel Tank Road, No. 29, Bombay, on the Hill with the accommodations of 4 side rooms, dining room, the Middle Hall (Drawing room) with big Varandas on the front and back with a big Porch on which stands a spacious Bed room with two windows on all four sides airy having a view of Kurla, Mahalaxmi, Bandra, Bombay, and all surroundings. The Bungalow has got a large garden with a compound of 17,000 yards well furnished with fruit trees, Alphonso, Pier Mangoes etc., flowers of varieties with pots A small double storied open air Tea House, Kitchen, stable accommodating 3 horses carriages and syces. Servants' Out-houses, store rooms, closets and privies. The rent will be Rs. 225 per month including the use of fruits and flowers, etc., in the compound, otherwise Rs. 200 per mensem exluding the use of fruits and flowers.

The Bungalow belongs to the Late Dr. Weir, who was Health Officer, Bombay Municipality.

Please apply to H. H. W. C/o., Messrs. King King and Co., Post Box No. 110, Bombay. 7808

AUCTION SALE OF 134 CASES ANILINE DYES AND 4 CASKS.

ON behalf of the concerned Oakes and Company, Ltd., will sell the above by PUBLIC AUCTION at their Auction Rooms 200, Mount Road, Madras, on MONDAY, the 23rd April 1917, commencing at 12 o'clock noon.

Catalogues on application. Terms Cash.

N.B.—This sale is open to Dyers and Merchants all over India and is not restricted to the Madras Presidency.

OAKES & CO., LTD.,
Auctioneers.
7783 200, Mount Road, MADRAS.

LEGAL NOTICES

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1071 of 1916.

1. MAHADEO NARAYEN, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, Residing at Thakurdwar, without the Fort of Bombay and 2. JEHANGIR HORMUSJI KARANJIA, also of Bombay Parsee Inhabitant, Residing at Thakurdwar, without the Fort, aforesaid doing business as building contractors formerly under the style and firm of Mahadeo Narayen and Jehangir Hormasji & Co. and now of Mahadeo Narayen and Co. ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

VASUDEO KRISHNARAO KOTHARE, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, Residing at Khatarah Lane, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Defendant.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above suit on the 28th day of November 1916, it was ordered that the defendant should pay to the plaintiffs the sum of Rupees Three thousand eight hundred and twenty-five annas thirteen and pie one for debt and interest and costs of this suit (save and except the costs of the said 21st day of November instant) when taxed and noted in the margin thereof and further simple interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum upon the amount of judgment from date of decree until payment.

And whereas by a warrant of sale, dated the 20th day of January 1917 the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell by Public Auction all the right, title and interest of the said Defendant in the lands and premises in the said warrant mentioned, and hereunder described subject to the right of the mortgagee and without prejudice to his rights to deal with the attached property in terms of his security:—

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land together with the messuages tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Kalbadevi Road, Vithalwadi without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 617.89 square yards or thereabouts bearing Collector's Old No. 80 Old Survey No. 232 Collector's New No. 702 and New Survey No. 1481 and assessed by the Municipality under C Ward Nos. 478 and 479 Street Nos. 297C 307 and 309 and bounded on the East by Vithoba's Temple on the West by Kalbadevi Road on the North by the property of Ranchhoddas Gordhandas and on the South by Vithalwadi.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on Wednesday the 13th day of June 1917, at the hour of 3-30 o'clock (S.T.), in the afternoon the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said warrant for sale put up for sale by Public Auction on the premises to the highest bidder and without reserve the right, title and interest of the said defendant in the said lands and premises or in so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree, costs of previous execution and of the said warrant of sale.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said defendant to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said defendant have no saleable interest whatever in the lot to be sold in accordance with this Proclamation, any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The abovementioned Plaintiffs have not obtained permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of the lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser, the remainder of the purchase money must be paid in that case by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.

Dated this 17th day of April 1917.

THOMAS WILLIAM BIRKETT,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher & Hiralal,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs. 7807

NOTICE.

WITH REFERENCE to the Notice published in the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 17th April, 1917, under the signature of Messrs. MANSUKHLAL HIRALAL MEHTA and Co., as attorneys for Mr. RAVJI PREMJI, BROKER, we have been instructed by our client Mr. NARANDAS KANJI MEGHJI to inform the public that our client was never in the service of the said Mr. RAVJI PREMJI DALAL, but our client assisted the said Mr. Ravji Premji Dalal in his piece-goods brokerage business on payment of certain commission on the brokerage earned by him and that our client of his own accord ceased doing the same from the 1st of Chaitra Sud Samvat, year 1973, and that since that date he has commenced doing piece-goods brokerage business on his own account and has continued doing his joint family piece-goods business as has been done by him heretofor.

SOONDERDAS & CO.,
Attorneys for Mr. Narandas Kanji Meghji.
Dated 18th day of April, 1917. 7813

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client Mr. RAVJI PREMJI DALAL has dispensed from the 1st of Chaiter Sud Samvat Year 1973, with the services of Thakar Narandas Canji Meghji, who was in our client's employ. The public are therefore warned against dealing with the said Thakar Narandas Canji Meghji on account of our client. Whoever will do so will do it at his risk and our client shall not be responsible for the same.

Dated this 16th day of April, 1917.

MANSUKHLAL HIRALAL MEHTA & Co.,
Attorneys for Mr. Ravji Premji Broker. 7791

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. CHHABILDAS LAKHMIDAS and NARANDAS LAKHMIDAS have pursuant to the power reserved to them, under the indenture of mortgage bearing date the 23rd day of December, 1914, and made between Bai Gulab, widow of JUGMOHANDAS VANDRAWANDAS BHAISETH and CHOONILAL JEEWANDAS, Executrix and Executor of the last Will and Testament of the said Jugmohandas Vandrawandas Bhaiseth of the one part, the said Bai Gulab, widow of Jugmohandas Vandrawandas Bhaiseth of the second part and the Vendors (therein called the mortgagees) of the third part contracted to sell the properties mentioned in the Schedule hereunder written to our clients. All persons having any claim or claims against or to the said properties by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 121, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claims and the same if any will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

(1) ALL THAT piece or parcel of land or ground admeasuring 15,103 3/9 square yards or thereabouts of which a plot admeasuring 11,296 3/9 square yards or thereabouts bearing Collector's Old No. 326, New No. 13845, Old Survey No. 115-117, New Survey No. 2/7030 and 1/7031 is of Foras Freehold tenure and the remaining piece or parcel of land or ground admeasuring about 3,807 square yards is of Pazendari tenure with the messuage, tenements and dwelling houses, bungalow or chawls standing thereon situate at Sleater Road, outside the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and bearing New Survey No. 1/7032 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 3709, 3710, 3711 (1), 3711 (2), 3711 (3), 3711 (4), 3711 (5), 3711 (6), 3711 (7), 3711 (8), 3711 (9), 3711 (10), 3711 (11), and 3742, Street Nos. 13, 14, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 6 respectively and bounded on the East by the Sleater Road, on the West partly by the property of Motilal Hargowandas, on the North by the property belonging to Jivraj Baloo Mills and partly by the property of Motilal Hargowandas and on the South by the property belonging to Hormusji Shapurji Seervai and partly by the property belonging to Girdhar Ganeshamdas and

(2) ALL THAT piece of vacant land or ground of Foras Freehold tenure situate at Tardeo outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 488 8/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 326, 328-329, New No. 13845 and New Survey No. 2/7030 and bounded on the East partly by the property of W. L. Niker and partly by the property of Hormusji Shapurji Seervai, on or towards the West and North by the property of Girdhar Ganeshamdas and on or towards the South by the Wallace Flour Mills and which said property was formerly and is now in the possession of the Mortgagors.

Dated this 18th day of April, 1917.

MOTICHAND AND DEVIDAS,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
7820

SALE BY AUCTION

BENNETT & CO
NO 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS AT UNDERIA AND KHANDIA STREET.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 19th instant at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on Plot No. 20 the following very valuable building plots for the terms of 999 years.

LOT No. 1.—A valuable plot of building land known as plot No. 1 having an area of 161 square yards and a frontage to Underia Street of 24ft. 9in.

Lot No. 2.—A plot of Building Land known as plot No. 11 having an area of 233 square yards and frontage of 42ft. 2in.

Lot No. 3.—A somewhat similar plot known as plot No. 14 containing 331 square yards, having a frontage of 57ft. 6in. to Khandia Street.

Lot No. 4.—Very valuable plot known as plot No. 19 situate opposite Khandia Street gardens containing 267 square yards having a frontage of 45ft. to Khandia Street.

Lot No. 5.—Similar plot area 297 square yards frontage 50ft.

Lot No. 6.—Corner plot known as plot No. 21, situate at the junction of Khandia Street nd Khandia X Lane, area 239 square yards.

For further particulars plans and agreement apply to the Board's Land Manager or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND INTESATE PROPERTIES.

Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 12th May, 1917, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at the Police Commissioner's Office, opposite Crawford Market, a quantity of unclaimed and unserviceable properties, arms and ammunition, etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & Co.,
Bombay, 19th April, 1917.

MENESSE & CO.
35, HUMMUM STREET FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 1,400 BALES OF HIGH CLASS STAPLED COTTON.

Under instructions from Messrs. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by public auction on THURSDAY the 19th April, 1917, at 3 p.m., (S.T.) at Colaba, Sassoon Dock Reclamation on the plots of Messrs. Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Ltd., on account of the Concerned the undermentioned damaged cotton:—

Ex. S.S. "Rangoon Maru."

About 1,400 Bales stated to be High Class Stapled Cotton Shipped by Messrs. Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Ltd. The Japan Cotton Trading Co. Gosho Goshi Kaisha and others.

The above will be sold in lots to suit the requirements of the purchaser.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 19th April, 1917.

IN 5 MINUTES
BIKSON'S RHEUMATISM BALM
cures all kinds of pain.
TRY IT
Two Sizes: Re. 1 and As. 12.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.
MAURICE E. BANDMAN
and
WOLSELEY CHARLES
present the
BANDMAN MUSICAL COMEDY CO.
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 p. m.
First performance in Bombay.
"THE GIRL IN THE TRAIN"
FRIDAY, THE 20TH AT 9-30 P.M.
"THE GIRL IN THE TRAIN"
SATURDAY, THE 21ST AT 9-30 P.M.
"THE GIRL IN THE TRAIN"
SUNDAY MATINEE AT 6 P.M.
"THE GIRL IN THE TRAIN"
Plan at ROSE & Co.
EVERY EVENING AT 6-30 P.M.
MAX LINDER
AND
HIS MARVELLOUS TULIP.
COL. HEEZA LIAR
Topical Cartoons.
INTO THE ABYSS.
A Drama in 3 Parts.

6-30 TO-NIGHT 10
GALA NIGHT
and New Artists
PALACE OF VARIETIES
GAIETY THEATRE
present
MISS ROSE DE VELLO
MISS ROSE DE VELLO
Comedienne, Impersonator and Dancer.
LITTLE
MISS ROSIE GEORGIE
MISS ROSIE GEORGIE
The Juvenile Soubrette and Dancer.
Ch. MORRIS
In Irish Comicalities and Dancer
MISS MONA
MISS MONA
The Charming Soubrette,
and
GAIETY'S FAVOUR.
MISS
ESSIE JENNINGS
ESSIE JENNINGS
The Australian Star and Bombay Lead—
in
Several New Popular Songs.
including the
(COMPANION SONG TO)
LONG LONG TRAIL
and the
HIT OF THE SEASON.
TAFFEYS GOT HIS
JENNY IN GLOMORGAN
THIS IS THE CHORUS.
Which Bombay will Sing.
Taffeys got his Jenny in Glamorgan
Sandy's got his Maggie in Dundee
White Michael O'Leary thinks of his dearie
Far across the Irish sea
Belly's got his Lily up in London
So the bays march on with smiles
For every Tommy's got a girl somewhere
In the dear old British Isles
THIS HUGE VAUDIVILLES
will be intercepted
by a
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
Comedy in 2 Acts.
CHARLIE'S NIGHT OUT
CHARLIE'S NIGHT OUT
An Exclusive for the
GAIETY PATRONS
and a
ROARING KEYSTONE
Comedy
SPEED KINGS

EMPIRE CINEMA.
TO-NIGHT
6-30, 8-30 and 10 p.m.
THE INDEPENDENCE OF BELGIUM
or the Story of
"A SCRAP OF PAPER."
A great and patriotic production depicting a complete and interesting history of
BELGIUM'S STRUGGLE FOR LIBERTY.
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
In
"HER EX-HUSBAND"
a roar from start to finish.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.
PREMIER THEATRE OF THE EAST,
LAST NIGHTS!
LAST NIGHTS!!
LAST NIGHTS!!!
OF
MISS TENKWA
AND HER
JAPANESE VAUDEVILLE CO.
HALF PRICES,
AT BOTH THE SHOWS
6-15 AND 9-45
A NOVEL ENTERTAINMENT THAT SHOULD NOT BE MISSING.
COMING NEXT WEEK
THE OFFICIAL RED CROSS FILM.
"THE SICK AND WOUNDED IN BOMBAY."
Showing how our wounded heroes are cared for and entertained in this city; and including familiar street scenes, arrival of prisoners of war, and Her Excellency Lady Willingdon.
LENGTH 2,300 FEET.
THE BIGGEST FILM EVER PRODUCED IN BOMBAY.
OFFICIAL RIGHTS FOR INDIA AND BURMA HELD BY THE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

NEW ALEXANDRA
TO-NIGHT at 7, 8-45, 10-30 presents the world's sweetheart
MARY PICKFORD
in
Mrs. FISKE'S famous success
"CAPRICE"
in 4 reels
A delightful comedy-drama of love society and the great out-doors. An echo of the hills mingled with the voice of the city.
USUAL HALF RATES.
NEW ALEXANDRA.
New Crawford Market
Tel. 1882.
THE
GREAT EASTERN CINEMA
Edwards Theatre, Kalbadavi Road,
GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
THIS WEEK
MIZPAH
OR
LOVE'S SACRIFICE.
An Egyptian Legend vividly showing the horrors of tearing off a young Princess from her true lover and enforcing upon her the hand of one she does not love.
3 SHOWS TO-NIGHT
6-45, 8-15 & 10 P. M.
POPULAR PRICES.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL

LATEST AND BEST PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY.
LAMINGTON ROAD.
TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT
THE WORLD'S GREATEST COMEDIAN
MAX LINDER
IN
MAX AND THE SPY
See how Max catches the Germhuns.
ALSO
A beautifully Romantic Drama
"MADELEINE"
Featuring
MLLE. HUGUETTE DUFLOS
of the Comedie Francaise.
"BRUGES"
A CAPTIVE CITY OF BELGIUM
PATHE'S GAZETTE.
Time 7, 8-45 and 10-15 p.m. Daily
POPULAR PRICES.

ANGLO-AMERICAN CINEMA
SANDHURST ROAD.
Commencing Saturday, 14th Inst.
GIANT IN STRENGTH
ULTUS
MARVELLOUS IN RESOURCES,
Out-doing all Detective Serials,
OUT-CLASSING ZIGOMAR
Full of Sensation; keeps your pulse beating with anxious surprise.
Do not feel worried when we have a tonic for your brains at your service.

ELDORADO!!!
ITALIAN CINEMATOGRAPH
LAMINGTON ROAD, NEAR TOTIE TERRACE.
Telephone 1304.
TO-NIGHT ***TO-NIGHT***
SECOND LAST INSTALMENT OF
The Crimson Stain Mystery
The Restless Spirit and the despoiling Brutes.
WHO IS THE CRIMSON STAIN???
SATURDAY THE 21st THE LAST 3 EPISODES 7500 FEET,
when your curiosity will end with an amazing surprise.
ANOTHER VALUABLE PRIZE!!
SATURDAY—AT 5 P.M. MATINEE 1 PAIR GOLD BANGLES.
SUNDAY—A BRAND NEW BICYCLE.
Every one a chance.
TIME 6-45, 8-30 AND 10 P.M.
POPULAR HALF PRICES.

GREAT INDIA STATIONERY Co.
Commercial Stationers.
RETAIL SALE AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
ARTISTIC STATIONERS, PRINTERS
and
ACCOUNT BOOK MANUFACTURERS
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.
ENGRAVERS AND DIE-SINKERS
365, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Drawn-wire Metal Filament
BRILLIAN LAMPS

Prices defy competition.
Sole Importers:
THE LONDON EASTERN AND AMERICAN TRADING CO.
HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

DO YOU SLEEP WELL?
If you do not sleep well, it's a very good sign that you are not in good physical condition. The probability is that your appetite is also poor. You are tired out, but restless. What you need is something to aid digestion, nourish the blood, and quite the nerves.
Prof. JAMES'
ELECTRO TONIC PEARLS
are an ideal general tonic for an impoverished system. They stimulate secretions—make your digestion what it ought to be, and increase the quantity and quality of your blood.
Trial package for 2 day's use will be sent on receipt of four annas postal stamps.
Rs. 2-0-0 per bot. of 40 pearls.
Get a bottle today and start the treatment now.
ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL Co.
No. 155 (Dept. C 1) Jooma Musjid,
MARKET, BOMBAY.

Absolutely Free
40 years' experience, late Government Medical Officer
RAI SAHEB Da. DOSS'S
SECRETS OF HAPPY LIFE
is being distributed free
Apply to—
The Swastha Sahaya Pharmacy,
30-2, Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.

PARISIAN DAIRY CO., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, for high class Table Butter, Rich Cream and Milk. 6

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, April 17th.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	..	7,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	..	500
" " Sales of East Indian	..	..
" " Imports	..	9,000

Months.	To-day's price
May	24.95—12
July	24.00—75
Nov.	22.95—50
Mid. Americans	12.72
Egyptian F. G. F.	26.00
New York 11 a. m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	May. 20.16 / July. 19.74 / Oct. 18.58
New Orleans 10 a.m.	May. 19.24 / July. 18.95

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, April 17th

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES.—

Months	To-day's opening price.
April	12.44—9
April-May	12.36
May-June	12.30
June-July	12.23
July-Aug.	12.17
Aug.-Sept.	12.00
Sept.-Oct.	11.78
Oct.-Nov.	11.67 —12
Nov.-Dec.	11.62
Dec.-Jan.	11.59
Jan.-Feb.	11.57
Feb.-Mar.	11.56
Mar.-Apl.	11.56
Apl.-May.	11.56

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, April 17th.

Months.	To-day's opening price
April.	12.12 —17
April-May	12.34 —19
May-June	12.31
June-July	12.25
July-Aug.	12.18
Aug.-Sept.	11.95
Sept.-Oct.	11.69
Oct.-Nov.	11.58
Nov. Dec.	11.53
Dec.-Jan.	11.50 —21
Jan.-Feb.	11.48
Feb.-Mar.	11.47
Mar.-Apl.	11.47
Apl.-May	11.47

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, April 17th.

M. G. Bengal Good	9.82
" " Fully Good	10.00
" " Fine	10.05
" No. 1 Oomra Good ..	10.52
" " " Fully Good ..	10.70
" " " Fine	10.95
" Broach Good	11.84
" " Fully Good	12.12
" " Fine	12.20
" Scinde Good	9.92
" " Fully Good	10.10
" " Fine	10.35

London, April 16th.

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta April-May Value	£31

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, April 16th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	8,000
" Exports to Great Britain	..
" " to Continent	13,000
Futures at New Orleans May	20 29—14
" July	19.86—12
" Oct.	18.67—21
Spot Cotton at New York	20 50—5
" " Orleans	19.31 Unchgd.
Futures at New Orleans May	19.32—20
July	19.20—20
Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality)	10
Demand Bills	4.75.75
Silver Commercial Bars	73 5/8

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 18.

Coal shares obtained practically no support and Jute Mill shares in sympathy with gunny market ruled easier with less business passing, tone of the market being dull. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Nil.

Jute:—Barnagore ord 109, 106, 107, 108, 109, Belvedere ord 330, 325, Clive ord 144, 139, 138-8, 141, 140, 141, 142, 140, Dalhousie ord 290, 295, Delta ord 356, Fort William ord 149, Hooghly ord 55-4, Howrah ord 315, 317, 308, Kamarhatty ord 330, 332, 335, Kankinarrah ord 432, 436, Kinnison ord 525, National ord 255, 256, Northbrook ord 31-4, 31-8, Reliance ord 302, 303 s.l., 304, Union ord 445.

Miscellaneous:—India General ord 178, 179 s.l.

Government Paper:—Three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 67 to Rs. 67-6 and small lots were done at Re. 67-8 to Rs. 67-12.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

Messrs. PATEL BROS' APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS AT MID-DAY.

Bombay, April 18th.

DESCRIPTION.		DELIVERY. April 1917	May 1917	SPOT COTTON.
Broach,	Good M.G. ..	431/5	..	..
Broach,	Fine M.G. ..	436/7	424	425/35
Bengal,	F.G. M.G. ..	..	..	295/65
Bengal,	Fine M.G. ..	..	318	310/20
Bengal,	Superfine M.G. ..	..	..	320/30
Rajputana,	Fine M.G. ..	..	..	308/18
Sind Panjab,	Fine M.G. ..	..	..	310/20
Khàm. Akola	Fine M.G. ..	..	388	345/65
Ellich/Amraoti,	Fine M.G. ..	..	..	345/65
Dhamg /Pulgaon,	Fine M G ..	..	..	360/75
Yeotmal,	Fine M G ..	..	..	365/80
Nagpore,	Fine M G ..	..	..	380/90
Hingt /Wardha,	Fine G M ..	..	..	382/92
Khandeish,	Fine M G ..	..	368	330/45
Khandeish,	F G M G. ..	..	340	310/25
Khandwa Sanawad,	F.G. M.G. ..	..	..	308/15
Jalna	F.G. M.G. ..	..	..	340/50
Indore,	F.G. M.G. ..	..	..	..
Ujjain,	F G. M.G. ..	..	..	..
Nander,	F.G. M.G. ..	..	..	390/05
Mathla,	Fine M G ..	..	..	345/55
Mathla,	F G M G ..	..	..	330/40
Saw Ginned Dharwar	Good ..	414	..	..
Coompta,	Good M G ..	445	..	..
Westerns	Good M G ..	427	..	..
Wgterns,	Good H G ..	418	..	..

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 18th April, 1917, at 4-30 p.m.

Growths	Super-fine	Fine	Fully Good	Delivery
Bengals (M G)	324	314	304	.. Ready
Bengals (M G)	..	320	308	.. 7/25th May 17
Seinde-Punjab (M G)	328	318	308	.. Ready
	..	323	311	.. 1/25th May 17
	..	..	..	..
Khandesh (M G)	..	373	348	.. Ready
	..	..	..	..
Jalna (M G) (G.S.)	..	..	351	.. Ready
Barsee (M G) (G.S.)	..	..	370	.. Ready
Nandid M. G.	..	..	420	.. Ready
Good (Fair-staple)	..	..	..	..
Akola Khang	..	360	358	.. Ready
Karanja (M G)	..	383	361	.. 1/25th May 17
Oomrawatee descriptions (M G)	..	375	353	.. Ready
	..	380	..	.. 1/25th May 17
Dhamangaum	..	386	365	.. Ready &
Poolgaum (M G)	..	..	..	.. 1/25th May 17
	..	385	379	.. Ready &
Yeotmal (M G)	..	..	..	.. 1/25th May 17
Nagpore	..	396	384	.. Ready
Kamptl (M G)	..	408	393	.. 1/25th May 17
Wardha H'ghat (M G)	..	396	884	.. Ready
	..	412	396	.. 1/25th May 17
Broach (M G)	..	417	412	.. 1/25th May 17
	..	427	425	424 Ready &
	..	..	..	.. 25th Apr. 17
Wadhwan (M G)	..	420	405	.. Ready
" (H G.)	..	403	393	.. Ready
Mathla (M.G.)	..	352	338	.. Ready
	..	..	..	..
Bhagalkote-Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..	..	420 Ready & May/June 17
Sawgd. Dharwar	..	..	..	410 May/June 17
	..	..	..	415 Ready
Westerns, sf.G.)	..	..	..	425 Ready
Westerns (H.G.)	..	..	..	418 May/June 17
	..	..	..	403 May/June 17
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	..	427 May/June 17
Mira) (M.G.)	..	..	..	429 Ready &
	..	..	..	.. May/June 17

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, April 18th—4 p. m.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	45 0 0	6 7 0
" " Cawnpore 70-30	45 0 0	6 7 0
" Karachi Bangla	45 0 0	6 7 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	6 2 0	6 8 0
" " Cawnpore	6 1 0	6 7 0
" Yellow Cawnpore	6 15 0	7 4 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	8 12 0	9 2 0
" Thin	7 13 0	8 5 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	46 0 0	8 14 0
" Gajar 75-25	44 0 0	8 12 0
" Gajar 50-50	42 0 0	8 6 0
" Black	37 0 0	7 14 0
Poppyseed, White	7 4 0	7 13 0
Groundnuts	37 0 0	....
Mowraseed	4 0 0	4 8 0
Jawa	32 0 0	4 8 0
Arandi	39 0 0	....
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat April-May	3 6 1½	
Linseed May	9 7 6	
Linseed Sept.	10 1 6	
Jawa April/May	4 8 0	
Poppyseed White April/May ..	7 4 0	

BULLION.

BOMBAY, April 18.

The silver market has been firm due to speculators buying. London and China rates are unchanged.

English Bar Gold 27.
Shield Sovereign 17.
Dragon 15-14.
Silver Ready Ex-duty 90-6.
Silver 1 Sett Ex-duty 90-10.
Silver 2 Sett Ex-duty 90-6.

EXCHANGE

Is unchanged.
Bank Tel. Transfer 1/4 7/32.
Bank Demand Drafts 1/4 9/32.
3 Months Sight Credits 1/4 19/32.
Bank Demand on France Frcs. 183.
3 Months Sight Francs Frcs. 192½.
30 days Sight Hongkong Rs. 170¼.
30 days Sight Shanghai Rs. 252½.
60 days Sight Japan Rs. 151½.
Bank D.D. on New York Rs. 310½.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

3½ per cent. Government paper is quoted at 67.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan at 80.

SHARES.

The market for Mill shares opened quiet and there was good selling chiefly from speculators probably due to money tightness, the chief fall being in Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares.

For May delivery Standards were placed at prices varying from 1,460 to 1,445, Madhawjis from 1,595 to 1,565, Fazulbhoys from 652/8 to 645, Nagpurs from 2,315 to 2,295, Simplix from 627/8 to 622/8, Currimbhoys from 295 to 290, Crescents from 195 to 190, Pearls from 460 to 447/8, Swadeshis from 1,735 to 1,715, Bombay United from 715 to 705, Indore Malwa from 422/8 to 415, Indian Bleaching from 292/8 to 287/8.

Tata Iron ordinary shares were placed Simplex from 627/8 to 622/8. Currimbhoys Pearls from 460 to 44/8, Swadeshis from between 240 and 230, and Deferreds between 985 and 970. Katni ordys between 260 and 255 and Defds were quiet at 890.

Shivrajpurs were quiet at 42/8, Central India Mining have declined to 53, Bombay Burmas to 885. Alcocks were quoted at 795, Bombay Steam at 252/8, Bombay Tramways were quiet at 317/8.

Port Cannings were placed at 690. Bombay Telephones were offered at 160.

Eastern Bank shares have declined to 59 and Bank of India shares are quoted at 74.

At the close the market was easy.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Eight attacks and eight deaths from plague occurred in Bombay on Tuesday, the cases being reported as follows:—Mahim, two attacks; Tarwadi, Mazagon, Market, Mandvi and Middle and Lower Colaba, one attack and one death each; Umarkhadi, one attack; Worli, Dhobi Talao, and Maratha Hospital one death each. There were three attacks and one death from small-pox. There were no cases of cholera. The total mortality from all causes was 103, as compared with 121 of the corresponding day of 1916 and 67 of 1915.

COMPANY MEETING.

INDORE MALWA UNITED MILLS, LTD.

At the annual general meeting of the shareholders of this Company to be held to-day the following report of the Directors for the year 1916 will be submitted for approval:—

The Directors beg to submit their Annual Report together with the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December 1916 showing a net Profit of Rs. 15,21,150-14-5 including the balance of Rs. 49,811-0-9 brought forward from the last account. The Directors have utilised Rs. 2,25,000 in paying an ad-interim Dividend at Rs. 15 per share for the half year ending 30th June 1916.

The Directors beg to recommend that the balance of Rs. 12,96,150-14-5 be disposed off as follows:—

Dividend at the rate of Rs. 35 per share (i.e. 50 per cent. per annum), Rs. 5,25,000; Depreciation—Machinery Rs. 2,00,000, Building Rs. 80,000, Drosophore Installation Rs. 5,000, Sprinkler Installation Rs. 5,000, Fire Service Rs. 2,000, Dyeing Installation Rs. 2,000, Dead Stock Mill and Office Furniture Rs. 6,000, total Rs. 3,00,000; Reserve Fund, Rs. 3,00,000; Repairs Fund, Rs. 50,000; Bonus to Staff, Rs. 50,000; to carry forward, Rs. 71,150-14-5; Grand Total Rs. 12,96,150-14-5.

The Directors hope that this result will be considered satisfactory.

The Prospects for the current year are also favourable.

As notified in the last Report, the Directors have the pleasure to report that all the 200 Looms with Preparatory Machinery as well as the Waste Plant have arrived and are working.

During the year under report the Directors deemed it advisable to erect Ginning Factories at Kanod and Navsari for the purpose of the Cotton requirements of the Mill, and both the Factories are now working.

The Directors have granted to Mr. Gulamhusein Currimbhoy one of your Directors, leave of absence for a period of 6 months during his stay at China and Japan for the benefit of his health.

Your Directors have resolved to invest a sum of Rs. 2,00,000 out of your Reserve Fund in 5½ per cent. War Bonds redeemable after three years.

Mr. Ahmedbhoy Rahim who had acted as Superintendent of your Mills since its very start up to its present prosperous state, has retired and the Directors have accepted his resignation with regret. In appreciation of the valuable services rendered by him the Directors have resolved to grant him a Special Bonus of Rs. 5,000 subject to your sanction.

Your Profits and Fixed Charges for the current year have been insured for Rs. 12,00,000 with the Yorkshire Insurance Co., and an Insurance for £40,000 with the Lloyds has been effected against Breakdown of Machinery.

The Mill Buildings and Machinery together with cotton, yarn, cloth, stores, etc., are insured against fire for Rs. 1,25,92,600.

Two of the Directors Messrs. Gulamhusein Currimbhoy and Ganeshramji Hiranandji retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.
(Incorporated in England).

Comparative Statement of Traffic Earnings for week ending 14th April 1917.

	Total for the week. Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 14th April 1917.		
G. I. P. Rly.	21,95,600	42,04,900
A. D. C. Rly.	69,200	1,23,200
B. K. Rly.	5,000	10,100
C. B. Rly.	9,300	18,500
Total ..	22,78,100	43,56,700
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 14th April 1916.		
G. I. P. Rly.	21,97,360	41,99,737
A. D. C. Rly.	72,246	1,11,608
B. K. Rly.	5,572	11,073
C. B. Rly.	10,126	19,747
Total ..	22,85,304	43,62,165
Inc. or Dec. G. I. P. Rly.	—1,760	+ 5,163
	—4,046	— 8,408
B. K. Rly.	— 572	— 973
C. B. Rly.	— 826	— 1,246

Central Provinces Railways.

	Total for the week. Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 14th April 1917.	12,900	23,800
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 14th April 1916 ..	12,220	22,344
Increase or Decrease	+ 680	+ 956

Dhond Baramati Light Railway.

	Total for the week. Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 14th April 1917	3,606	7,800
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 14th April 1916 ..	2,211	4,035
Increase or Decrease	+1,389	+3,565

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 17th April 1917.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. & p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr.	29.811 Inch.
Temperature of Air	82.5 Deg
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75.6 "
Dew Point	73.0 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.735 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	2.4 "
Maximum temperature of Air	87.7 "
Minimum do.	76.4 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WNW,W,WNW.
Movement of Wind do. do.	123 Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.	Day of Week.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.
	Apl.	h. m.	ft. in.		Apl.	h. m.	ft. in.
Wed	18	m 8 56	26 3		18	m 2 43	17 9
		9 14a	27 2			2 52a	18 1
Thur	19	m 9 52	27 8		19	m 3 28	16 5
		10 0a	27 8			3 44a	17 9
Fri.	20	m 10 39	28 7		20	m 4 8	15 4
		10 41a	27 11			4 32a	17 7
Sat.	21	m 11 23	29 3		21	m 4 47	14 7
		11 20a	28 0			5 18a	17 6
Sun.	22	m 0 5a	29 7		22	m 5 25	14 3
		11 58a	27 9			6 2a	17 9
Mon.	23	m 0 46a	29 5		23	m 6 2	14 3
						6 44a	18 2
Tues	24	m 0 35	27 3		24	m 6 37	14 9
		1 28a	28 10			7 25a	16 9

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

April	Sunrise.	Sunset.
" 18 (Wednesday)	" 6h. 20m.	" 6h. 57m.
" 19 (Thursday)	" 6h. 19m.	" 6h. 57m
" 20 (Friday)	" 6h. 18m.	" 6h. 57m.
" 21 (Saturday)	" 6h. 18m.	" 6h. 57m.
" 22 (Sunday)	" 6h. 17m.	" 6h. 58m.
" 23 (Monday)	" 6h. 16m.	" 6h. 58m.
" 24 (Tuesday)	" 6h. 16m.	" 6h. 58m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

New Moon	1917 Mar.	23rd	9h.	35.0m. a.m.
First Quarter	"	30th	4h.	6.4m. p.m.
Full Moon	" April	7th	7h.	18.8m. p.m.
Last Quarter	" "	15th	1h.	42.0m. a.m

THE WEATHER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SIMLA, April 18.

Conditions are rather more disturbed in North-west India and snow is falling locally in Kashmir. Rain has been nearly general in the northern half of Burma and few falls occurred in Assam, and east Bengal. The chief amounts are Kyaukpyu two inches, Silchar one.

Forecast:—Increase of rain along north-west frontier.

The Bank of Madras rate of interest remains unchanged.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 18th April 1917, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded in the extreme north and clear elsewhere. The air is drier than usual. Temperature has risen and is now nearly normal during the day; it remains, however, in defect at night in the east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature has risen and is now nearly normal; night temperature continues in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess at Jacobabad and Jodhpur and normal or in defect elsewhere. Temperature has risen; it is now in excess during the day in upper Sind, but is still in defect at night at some stations in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear in Central India West and lightly clouded elsewhere. Night temperature is generally in defect.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature has risen, but is still generally below normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded. Night temperature is in defect in the south Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature continues in defect.

General Remarks.—Weather has been dry. Conditions are unsettled in north-west India where a few dust or thunderstorms may occur.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 18th of April 1917.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total, 1st Nov. to date	Rainfall. Departure, 1st Nov. to date
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	.. ..	.. ..	..	..	..	..
Do. (17th April)	92.3	70.6	64	..	7.52	—3.32
Jask	84.5	70.1	88	..	4.23	+0.18
Muskat	.. ..	.. ..	..	..	..	..
Do. (17th April)	86.1	76.7	68	..	3.12	—0.56
PUNJAB—						
Multan	98.6	66.8	32	..	0.82	—0.81
Rawalpindi	89.6	61.5	36	..	3.81	—0.81
Lahore	93.5	64.7	40	..	1.22	—2.39
Hissar	98.4	54.8	22	..	2.34	..
Ambala	90.7	60.1	32	..	1.86	—3.88
Delhi	93.3	67.2	22	..	1.10	—1.29
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	99.3	68.9	20	..	1.49	—0.22
Mainpuri	99.4	68.3	26	..	2.33	—0.08
Jhansi	101.6	68.5	18	..	2.42	+1.82
Cawnpore	98.4	68.9	21	..	4.15	+2.03
Allahabad	99.4	64.9	25	..	3.84	+1.58
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	108.4	70.2	68	..	0.43	—0.78
Karachi	88.3	76.2	80	..	1.38	—0.26
Ajmer	95.5	75.9	23	..	0.61	—0.99
Jaipore	99.0	64.0	16	..	1.06	—0.50
Kotah	101.2	74.8	16	..	0.60	—0.24
Mount Abu	82.4	66.0	45	..	1.04	—0.20
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	97.8	67.5	66	..	0.58	0
Dwarka	84.4	76.4	71	..	0.02	—0.66
Veraval	88.4	71.0	49	..	0	—0.47
Rajkot	99.1	62.9	62	..	0.42	—0.41
Bhavnagar Para	101.8	69.8	55	..	0.32	—0.32
Surat	95.7	71.4	66	..	0	—0.37
Ahmedabad	104.1	69.0	30	..	1.08	+0.67
Deesa	105.1	64.0	62	..	1.19	+0.67
Broach	99.0	65.2	26	..	1.53	+0.71
Indore	98.4	66.0	29	..	1.82	+0.83
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	96.7	62.8	16	..	6.81	—4.69
Sausor	96.8	69.8	13	..	3.29	+0.86
Hoshangabad	99.9	68.0	2	..	4.78	+2.98
Khandwa	102.0	73.8	37	..	1.08	+0.45
Akola	103.2	72.4	24	..	5.52	+3.20
Amraoti	102.4	71.8	15	..	4.26	+2.12
Nagpur	102.2	69.7	29	..	6.76	+3.93
Chanda	103.6	69.2	24	..	5.71	+2.48
Raipur	99.8	71.6	25	..	8.39	+5.76
KONKAN—						
Bombay	87.7	76.2	77	..	2.46	+1.81
Ratnagiri	86.3	74.9	67	..	8.60	+7.35
Marmugao	87.2	75.7	73	..	5.53	+4.35
Karwar	88.6	74.0	77	..	9.98	+7.57
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	105.5	64.6	33	..	1.84	+0.95
Ahmednagar	97.8	63.9	34	..	2.20	+0.61
Poona	96.7	62.8	63	..	2.96	+1.44
Sholapur	101.3	72.6	43	..	0.58	+7.69
Bijapur	99.7	69.0	35	..	10.91	+8.05
Belgaum	95.3	61.1	38	..	11.86	+6.71
Aurangabad	94.8	66.0	31	..	2.24	+0.69
Nizamabad (Indur)	103.4	69.6	10	..	5.66	+1.40
Hyderabad	101.2	74.4	24	..	0.77	+0.01
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	90.5	76.1	70	..	6.37	+2.23
Calicut	88.8	77.6	77	..	7.41	—1.24
Cochin	90.9	75.5	75	..	10.90	—3.49
Colombo	87.9	72.0	83	..	31.16	—1.13
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	94.3	79.2	83	..	11.25	..
Bellary	103.5	73.5	40	..	6.66	+3.77
Cuddapah	103.1	70.1	49	..	5.08	+0.05
Madras	95.5	82.0	67	..	18.52	—2.24
Bangalore	93.2	70.3	75	..	12.26	+7.48
Coimbatore	97.1	73.6	68	..	7.68	+1.01
Trichinopoly	104.2	80.7	61	..	3.72	—0.60
Negapatam	.. ..	.. ..	..	..	..	..

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 18th April 1917 was 30.000 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.31 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 16 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

SUBMARINE PROBLEM

HOW THE NAVY IS DEALING WITH IT.

SIR E. CARSON'S APPEAL FOR CONFIDENCE.

Sir Edward Carson, First Lord of the Admiralty, was the guest of the Aldwych Club at luncheon in London on March 8.

Sir Edward Carson said: I have never myself thought that anything was to be gained by either making things worse than they are or by pretending that they are better than they are. (Cheers.) I believe the manhood of our race will assert itself in any situation, and I believe that what it wants to know is what is the real situation in order that it may so assert itself. (Cheers.) Lord Northcliffe has stated that I assumed my preseit office in the most critical time of the nation's history. I can assure you that no one is more conscious of that than I am. I have to grapple—when I say I, I mean the navy has to grapple—with new problems of a critical character, the vital maintenance of our supremacy upon the seas, and I have to confess—and I openly do confess—that we have not yet satisfactorily solved these problems.

One thing I would like above all to say I should advise the country to pay no attention to amateur strategists—and for this reason. Amateur strategists are always impatient, and are always ready for a gamble. I tell you we cannot afford to gamble with our fleet. (Cheers.) Do think for a moment when you hear a ring of men professing that they are able to teach the navy what it ought to do and what it ought not to do—do remember that a gamble with your fleet, if the gamble failed, woul dbe the end of your Empire. If the Germans like to gamble with their fleet it is not even the end of the war.

THE SUBMARINE PROBLEM.

But in dealing with this question there has arisen a new problem by reason of submarines. It is no use abusing the Germans for the use they make of their submarines. You may abuse them until you are black in the face, but it will not save a ship. A submarine, remember, operates 250 to 300 miles from the coast. But the submarine is not the only difficulty. There is to my mind the difficulty of the question of mines. In the olden time the laying of mines was dangerous, but it was nothing to what it is now, because not only are the submarines used for sinking ships, but they are used for laying mines under the water, and they can follow your mine-sweepers as quickly as you sweep the mines and lay new mines without your knowing or suspeiting it. Do not underestimated the dangers of difficulties of that. Mines have been laid as far out as the Cape of Good Hope, Colombo, and the Gulf of Aden. What do you think of the gigantic work involved in the service over which I at the present moment preside?

I look back at the old data in the House of Commons on which we used to try to limit our needs. How foolish are the old arguments about the margin of one Power over another. We have trade routes everywhere, and the keeping of the belligerent navies off the water, while it solves one problem, does not solve the whole problem in relation to these trade routes. We have war in many theatres. It is not only war with Germany we have a naval war going on over the whole of the seas—war in the Channel, war in the Atlantic, war in the Pacific, war in the Mediterranean, war around Egypt, war in the Adriatic, war in Mesopotamia, and war in Salonika, and day by day the navy is called upon to supply the material for carrying on all these wars.

THE WORK OF THE MINE-SWEEPER.

Did anybody ever contemplate war of this kind? When I mention one figure to you, that at the commencement of the war we had something like 150 small vessels on patrol work and now we have something like 3,000, you will see what a gigantic task has been accomplished by the navy. In all these theatres of war we have to provide patrols, mine-sweepers, mine-layers, air service, boarding steamers, net-layers, mine-carriers, and fleet messengers. The work is gigantic It is easy to talk of a gun or a mine-sweeper. I wish the whole nation would understand what these mine-sweepers are doing. The thousands of men engaged in this operation are the men who are feeding us. They are the men who are feeding the whole population of this country, from morning till night battling with the elements as well as the enemy, facing dangers overhead and dangers under-sea. A mine-sweeper is like a soldier who is daily over the parapet. He carries his life in his hands at every moment, and he does it willingly.

Our position is a great one. I wish we could bring home to the men in the shipyards what return they ought to make to those brave men who are doing so much for them from morning till night. I am not now casting any blame on the men in the shipyards generally, but I do wish that every man would realise that the least return he can make to those men whom I have described is that he should not dawdle over his work, not merely earn his wages, and that he should not strike while other men's lives are being sacrificed because they are short of ships; that he should realise that at all events he is living in a comfortable home with good wages, and that therefore the least he can do is to sacrifice every ounce of his muscle and put it into the repair of ships that is so necessary.

DEMAND FOR NAVAL NEWS.

We are sometimes asked why we do not publish more from the Admiralty. For my own part, my policy is to publish all I can. (Hear, hear.) At the same time you must recollect that the war at sea is a succession of daily incidents which do not vary much. Big actions are rare; they always have been, but I believe that in modern warfare they will be still more rare. As regards movements and methods they must, of course, vary from day to day, but all the movements and methods of the navy cannot be made public. I may say this, I myself have very often been so struck by particular acts of gallantry that have been brought before me that I have been anxious to have descriptions of encounters with submarines published broadcast, so as to show the people what we are doing. I have never ventured to take that responsibility upon myself if my expert advisers were opposed to it. (Cheers.) The nation must have confidence in us. (Cheers.) The nation must have patience, and I believe the nation will have patience if the real situation is told them. That real situation threatens the food of the people, threatens it to the extent that no one could have anticipated.

Why, last month very nearly half a million tons of the shipping were sunk. Five hundred thousand tons of shipping! What does that mean if the same rate goes on Six million tons of shipping a year! That is not all British tonnage. British tonnage is represented by about half. We ought not to forget what that means. Whether that goes on or whether it does not we ought certainly to survey the situation as if it were going on. I think we are doing that, and I think the people ought to understand that any drastic steps which we are taking—and I am making no breach of confidence when I say I believe they will be still more drastic—the people must rest assured that in all those steps we are taking we are doing the minimum and not the maximum.

CONFIDENCE IN THE PEOPLE.

Six million tons of shipping! What does that convey to these shores? If we succeed in reducing it, it is very easy to relax restrictions. For my own part I shall never agree, under any circumstances, to allow a state of affairs to accumulate in which it can suddenly be borne upon the people that we are in a condition which they never anticipated. Remedies in panic lead to revolution, lead to want of confidence. Plain talking and drastic action in accordance with the situation leads to confidence, leads to peaceful submission by our people. Our people, I believe, if they are told that it is a question of their sticking it out or the Huns sticking it out, will one and all say, "No matter what they may do, we will stick it out, and see it through to the end." (Loud cheers.)

Perhaps you think I am a pessimist. (Loud cries of "No, no.") I am not. Perhaps you think I am a coward. (Cries of "No.") No; the real optimism and the real courage are in the man who will face the facts. (Loud cheers.)—"The Manchester Guardian."

"TOM BROWN'S SCHOOLDAYS" ON THE FILM.

COMMAND PERFORMANCE AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

When Philip Rubens, aged eighteen, was committed for trial at Bow-street in mail week on a charge of having uttered a forged £1 Treasury note at Messrs. Hudsons Brothers, Bedford-street, W.C., the magistrate remarked upon the smartness of a lady cashire, Alice Holbury, in detecting the forgery.

Miss Holbury said the prisoner came to the desk and tendered the note in payment for a small amount. After she had given him change she found that the note did not bear a certain mark, and, going after him, she took the change out of his hand and gave him back the note. He subsequently ran away, but was arrested.

The manager of the stores said he would not himself have detected the forgery.

Mr. William Lewis said that, on behalf of the Treasury, he would like to associate himself with the magistrate's commendation of the young lady.

Other partially completed notes were found at the prisoner's lodgings, and he was committed for trial.—"Pall Mall Gazette."

NEED FOR COMBING OUT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In your issue of the 16th instant there is a para under the above heading from "Truth" regarding Officers in civil employment, and there is no doubt that Government should start and put their house in order first and then fire away for Volunteers for active service.

There must be thousands of officers in India who could easily be relieved by older men, or men from the India Defence Force. One can see in Bombay any number of young fine robust efficient officers falling over each other; I should say their services would be appreciated the other side of Bagdad, or on the western front.

In addition to Cantonment Magistrates referred to by "Truth," there are also any number of officers employed on railways, mints, civil hospitals, and also numerous other petty jobs, such as running around the bazaar, getting quotations for a lb. of nails, etc., etc.,—Yours, etc.,

AN OLD PENSIONER.

Bombay, April 16.

HOW TO DESTROY THE DANDRUFF GERM.

BY A SPECIALIST.

That the dandruff germ is responsible for nearly all the disease to which the scalp is heir, as well as for baldness and premature grey hair, is a well-known fact; but when we realise that it is also indirectly responsible for many of the worst cases of catarrh and consumption we appreciate the importance of an agent that will destroy its power. We are therefore, particularly pleased to give herewith the prescription which an eminent scientist and specialist states he has found, after repeated tests, to completely destroy the dandruff germ in from one to three applications. This prescription can be made at home, or any chemist will put it up for you: 3 ounces Bay Rum, 1 ounce Lavona de Composee and ½ dram Menthol Crystals. Mix thoroughly, and after standing half-an-hour it is ready for use. Apply night and morning, rubbing it into the scalp with the finger-tips. This preparation is not a dye, but is unequalled for promoting a growth of new hair, and for restoring grey hair to its original colour.

CAUTION:—Do not apply where hair is not desired, and be sure to avoid tonics containing poisonous wood alcohol.

7778

MR. PAL AT SHIKARPUR.

ALL ABOUT THE GOVERNMENT RESTRICTION.

(From a Correspondent.)

A misleading statement has been published in the press regarding Mr. Pal's invitation to the Sind Provincial Conference. It has been reported that in view of objection of Government Mr. Pal was asked not to come. The Conference Committee did nothing of the kind. All that they did was to inform Mr. Pal, while he was on his way at Hyderabad, that the Government strongly objected to his attending the Conference, leaving it, entirely to his discretion as to what course he would take. The Committee felt that they would be doing a great injustice to Mr. Pal to keep him ignorant of the letter received from the Government. Simultaneously Mr. Pal received another wire from a prominent public man of Shikarpur, which said, "Regret Government objection your attending Provincial Conference. Residents, Shikarpur, greatly grieved. People desirous your Darshan and blessings. Kindly come to Shikarpur as our honoured guest. Your visit quite apart from Conference. Wire departure. Dr. Mohanlal." This was followed by another telegram dated a few hours later, which said, "Dr. Mohanlal's telegram we heartily endorse. Your visit to Shikarpur heartily welcome as honoured guest. Bhurgri (Hon.) Nihalchand Vaswani, Jethmal Parasram, Durgdas Advani, Ghanshani Jethanand, Jamseth Mehta, Jairamdas Doulatram, Kodumal Isardas, Choithram Suganlal, Isarsing Rewachand." Mr. Pal wired in reply that while absolutely refusing to attend the Conference, as he did not like to cause trouble to anybody, he could not refuse the invitation of the Shikarpur public. He arrived here on the morning of the 9th, the last day of the Conference, and was received at the station by all classes of the Shikarpur community, numbering about two thousand and practically all the Conference delegates were also at the station. He is the guest of Dewan Naraindas Vishindas, General Secretary Provincial Conference. Mr. Naraindas's house and adjoining grounds were converted into a national fair for that day and the day following, there being a continuous concourse of people of all classes going and coming from visiting Mr. Pal.

Immediately upon his arrival, Mr. Pal was approached by the President of the Social Conference with an invitation to address their meeting, which he did after 9 o'clock in the night when the pandal was packed with nearly five thousand people, quite an equal number having been refused admission for want of room. Previous to this at 6 in the evening there was a social party, admission to which was by invitation cards, where about 4 hundred of the elite of Shikarpur gathered to show their respect to him. All this shews the sentiments of Shikarpur and of the members of the Conference. In view of Government objection, though it had no legal authority, Mr. Pal refused to deliver any political lecture in Shikarpur, but has agreed to deliver a few religious and social lectures and the eagerness of the people to see and hear him is so great that the local leaders had owing to the limited capacity of our public halls to restrict admission to his meetings by tickets of rupees two and one. This is an absolutely new thing here and yet his audience exceeded six hundred at his first lecture last night.

NOTES FROM GHATCOPAR.

A LECTURE ON NATION-BUILDING.

(From a Correspondent.)

A meeting of the Ghat Kopar Students' Union was held on the 15th instant in the Kanya Vidyalaya Hall, under the presidentship of Mr. Girdharlal G. Mehta, a well-known promoter of female education, when Mr. Jaswantray G. Mehta delivered an instructive lecture on "Nation-Building."

The lecturer began by citing the example of Italy, which had recently become a free nation, through the patriotic and exemplary efforts of Mazzini and Garibaldi. Then he spoke about the essential conditions for the building of a nation. First, a convenient and defensible area is necessary. Mr. Vincent Smith, the historian, has declared that "India is a unit in itself." The people of India, although they are of different religions take pride in their common past. The future of all these people is also common, because even the Moslems are rooted to the soil, and they call India their motherland. The early wars between the Hindus and the Moslems were like those between Scotchmen and Englishmen in the medival ages, when the true national ideals are held up before a people all quarrels forgotten. In India there may not be a common religion, but there can be a common basis for all religions. The lecturer quoted some passages from Sanskrit scriptures to show that in ancient days the people of India had a great love for the motherland, and a sense of national unity. The colonising activity of Indians in Pegu, Siam and Java afforded another proof of the unity among Indians in ancient days. Thus India could be a free nation under the British Empire. Britain and India hand in hand, and the world would realise the democratic dreams of World Federation or a Parliament of Man!

The Chairman expressed his joy at the efforts of the young students to become good citizens of India and of the Empire.

The meeting terminated after hearty votes of thanks to the Chairman and the lecturer.

The enemy trading case at Tanjore against Venkatachala Iyer, Max Wehmeyere and O. Thalacker, the last two being interned German prisoners of war, has been concluded. Judgment has been reserved.

KOLABA ZILLA SABHA.

A RETROSPECT.

(From a Correspondent.)

The Kolaba Zilla Sabha was stared in 1907 and the first conference was held at Panwel in April 1907 under the presidency of Rao Bahadur Chintaman Vinayak Vaidya. The aims of the Sabha declared at the sessions held at Panwel its object to be to ameliorate the political, industrial, economical, educational and agricultural condition of the Zilla. The Sabha at Panwel appointed Committees to inquire into (1) the agricultural and (2) industrial condition of the District, recommended national education, temperance, reference of litigations in the District to arbitration, establishment of co-operative agricultural associations and pointed out several grievances which required redress at the hands of Government.

There are seven Talukas and three Petas in the Kolaba District. There are Taluka Sabhas established in majority of the Talukas and there are also Gramsabhas, i.e., village associations. Each Taluka Sabha supplies three members to the Managing Committee and each Peta one member to that body and the managing committee which meets three or four times a year manages the affairs of the Kolaba Zilla Sabha. The Managing Committee appointed at Panwel submitted memorials to the Government on the everstanding grievance relating to forest, and deprecated the starting a new big salt pan at Bhandup at the cost of salt pans in the district. The then collector sought co-operation of the Sabha for encouraging inoculation etc.

The 2nd Kolaba Zilla Sabha met at Roha in May 1908. The reports of the agricultural and industrial committees were adopted and they are full of important suggestions. The report of the Industrial Committee was the outcome of the labours of the late Prof. Kotibhaskar, M.A. The 2nd Zilla Sabha was presided over by Mr. Ramji Laxman Gharat.

The 3rd Zilla Conference was held at Mahad in April 1909 and was presided over by Mr. Raghunath Pandurang Karandikar. Before the sessions of this conference had come the unhappy clash between the moderate and nationalist parties in the Congress Camp and the Conference at Mahad wisely decided to remain aloof from party politics and from the Congress until both the parties united.

Then followed the period of repression. There were prosecutions in Mahad Taluka and elsewhere and the annual holding of the conferences was postponed till the arrival of suitable time.

That time came in 1915 and the 4th annual sessions was held at Bombay and was presided over by Mr. N. C. Kelkar in May, 1915. It may be noted that in the constitution of the Sabha, Bombay is considered as one of the talukas as Bombay holds a large number of the inhabitants of the district. The managing committee has invariably met at Bombay for the sake of convenience of its members who find it suitable to meet at Bombay for their deliberations. One of the General Secretaries is an inhabitant from the Kolaba district residing in Bombay and the head office of the Sabha is in Bombay.

ACCEPTANCE OF CONGRESS CREED.

The conference held at Pen last year accepted the 1st Article of the Congress Constitution, deprecated the Press Act and the Arms Act, requested the Government to extend the rights of the Ratnagiri Khots to the Kolaba khots, to reduce the number of liquor shops in the district and to divide the Marathi speaking Zillas of the Bombay Presidency into two electorates, allowing each to send a member to the Bombay Legislative Council.

The acceptance of the first article was made at the Pen Sabha, because at the Belgaum and Ahmedabad conferences, the nationalists and moderates had declared for union. The leaders wanted to get recognition from the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee. But that body on report from the self-constructed District Congress Committee has seen it fit to decline the recognition on the ground that the Kolaba Zilla Sabha holds annual conferences, and is not an association within the meaning of the Congress constitution. It may be mentioned that the District Congress Committee was nothing but a body of members who took no interest in the District affairs, who did not hold even a single sessions, nor did ever approach the Government with representations on the burning questions of the day. The membership is attained by payment of a subscription of Rupee one per annum. That body sat in judgment on the Kolaba Zilla Sabha, which has through its Managing Committee elected at its sessions every year worked from 1907 upto now, has approached the Government with its memorials on public grievances in the district and yet it has not got the recognition from the Provincial Congress Committee and much bitterness exists among the promoters on that account.

SIXTH KOLABA ZILLA SABHA.

The 6th sessions of the Kolaba Zilla Sabha will be held at Alibag on the 26th, 27th and 28th instant. It will be presided over by the Hon. Rao Saheb Shridhar Balkrishna Upasani of Dhulia. As there is a rumour of dead rats being found in the town, the Reception Committee has erected a suitable pandal on a site given by Shrimant Sardar Rao Saheb Biwalkar at Veshwi, about two miles from Alibag, the principal town in the District. Shrimant Sardar Rao Saheb Biwalkar is the chairman of the Reception Committee and he and his collegues on the Reception Committee are sparing no troubles to make the sessions a success.

The burning question before the coming sessions of the Sabha at Kolaba is whether the Sabha should continue its existence and work independently as it has done uptill now or should merge into the District Congress Committee. The constitution of the District Congress Committee is that it accepts in its fold persons who pay a fee of one Rupee and who are then enrolled as members. Its rules and regulations are only of recent date framed when some of the members of the Kolaba district offered to join the District Congress Committee, whereas the constitution of the Zilla Sabha is that the whole zilla assembled in the annual conference elects three members from each Taluka and one from each Peta on their managing committee and such managing committee carries on the work of the Sabha for the year.

The thinking leaders are anxiously awaiting the decision the assembly will arrive at on this point when it meets at Alibag in the next week.

(Continued from Column 5.)

reported believed wounded prisoner of war).

WOUNDED.

Leicestershires: 2nd-Lieut. R. D. Otter.

NAVAL CASUALTIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 5.

KILLED.

Flight-Lieut John E Morgan, Navy.

Sub-Lieut Arthur Sandell, Volunteer Reserve.

WOUNDED, REMAINED ON DUTY.

Captain Alfred E Rann, Marines.

MISSING.

Flight-Sub-Lieut Joshua M Ingham, Navy.

Sub-Lieut John E Maxwell, Volunteer Reserve.

PRISONER.

Flight-Sub-Lieut Bertram A Trechmann, Navy.

CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 1.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Captain T T Beatty-Pownall, Border Regt.
Captain G O Brunwin-Hales, Essex.
Second-Lieut J S Cooper, Flying.
Second-Lieut A J C Fyfe, Artillery.
Second-Lieut W M Stewart, Scottish Rifles.
Second-Lieut R A W Tillett, Yeomanry.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING, BELIEVED KILLED, NOW REPORTED KILLED.

Lieut E E Hyde, Irish Fusiliers.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING, NOW REPORTED KILLED.

Second-Lieut J Wood, East Yorks.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED, NOW REPORTED DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut R S Lovett-Thomas, Artillery.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

Second-Lieut R L Sargeant, Somersets.

DIED.

Second-Lieut A B Grindlay, Royal Scots.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut E O E Aylett, West Kents.
Lieut A Betham, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut E R L Bishop, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieut K D Bullpit, Essex.
Captain H A Burdett, Essex.
Second-Lieut H C R Butcher, Artillery.
Second-Lieut A D Collins, Flying.
Second-Lieut W A Graham, Essex.
Second-Lieut T Gronow, Border Regt.
Captain C H Hunt, Artillery.
Captain E Krolik, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut R Littlejohn, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut W E Lockhart, Londons.
Second-Lieut H F Mutimer, Norfolks.
Second-Lieut S C Peacock, Londons.
Second-Lieut T E F Russell, York and Lancs.
Lieut F J Spencer, Essex.
Lieut G H Watts, Machine Gun.
Lieut C A F Whitley, Flying.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut F Allinson, West Surreys.
Lieut H Butler, Yorkshires.
Lieut H A Chuter, Royal Fusiliers.
Captain W H Costello, Artillery.
Lieut C G Gilbert, Flying.
Captain E J Henderson, Flying.
Second-Lieut L A Norris, Engineers.
Second-Lieut N A Phillips, Flying.
Lieut L S Ward-Price, Household Cavalry.
Lieut J G Will, Flying.

LONDON, April 3.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Lt C McC H T Caffyn, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut G C Chadwick, West Yorks.
Second-Lieut W Clark, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut H E B Dickson, Devons.
Second-Lieut J S Hogarth, Scottish Borderers.
Lieut S Stretton, Flying.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED MISSING, NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut A G Hammersley, North Staffords.
Captain S B Welton, North Staffords.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING BELIEVED KILLED, NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut H T Scott, Coldstreams.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING, NOW KILLED.

Lieut N Choveaux, South Staffords.
Second-Lieut J B Green, Manchesters.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut H Penrose, Royal Fusiliers.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut R L Brown, Lancasters.
Captain T W Dobinson, Engineers.
Lieut-Colonel W Egan, Medicals.
Lieut W B Hatwell, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut R T N Hickley, Hertfords.
Major H C B Hickling, Engineers.
Lieut F W Rycroft, West Yorks.
Second-Lieut B A Shepard, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut I Williams, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieut D G Wilson, Highland L I.
Second-Lieut W Yarwood, Manchesters.

LONDON, April 4.

KILLED.

Second-Lieut C Hall, Buffs.

DIED.

Lieut C J Pym, Irish Guards.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut Honourable W Borthwick, Rifle Corps.
Captain G R Briggs, Field Artillery.
Lieut A Fishwick, North Lancs.
Second-Lieut S H Freeman, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut A E Gibson, Londons.
Second-Lieut J Harvey, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut G F Heaney, Engineers.
Lieut R F Hornby, Hussars.
Second-Lieut E A Hudson, Londons.
Second-Lieut I G Kennedy, Cameronians.
Second-Lieut R H Lloyd, Flying.
Major D J F Morton, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut S S Phillips, Buffs.
Captain W Ridley, Durhams.
Captain J Ronan, Leinsters.
Second-Lieut W D B Taylor, Flying.
Lieut A Thomson, York and Lancasters.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut N L Knight, Flying.
Second-Lieut A G Sayers, Flying.
Second-Lieut J A Thin, Yeomanry.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING, NOW PRISONERS.

Lieut C B Bird, Field Artillery.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 2.

KILLED.

Second-Lieut. A N Macqueen, Gordons.
Second-Lieut. H W Striegler, East Surreys.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED MISSING, NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut E G Abbot, South Staffords.
Second-Lieut J Smith, South Staffords.
Second-Lieut L F Taylor, South Staffords.
Second-Lieut H V Tildesley, South Staffords.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED MISSING BELIEVED PRISONER, NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut R Lorimer, Royal Scots.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING, NOW KILLED.

Lieut H Butler, Yorkshires.
Capt E J Henderson, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut L A Norris, Engineers.

WOUNDED.

Capt C E Alison, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut L Bateman, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut J Bruce, Liverpools.
Lieut G D Coe, Garrison Artillery.
Lieut W H Coulson, West Yorks.
Major R H Joseph, Engineers.
Second-Lieut W Oliver, Rifle Corps.
Second-Lieut S L Partridge, North Lancs.
Second-Lieut R T Robbins, Lincolns.
Major J S Stewart, Field Artillery.
Capt R C Williams, North Staffords.

MISSING.

Lieut R G Lane, Garrison Artillery.
Lieut C S Vane-Tempest, Durhams.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING, NOW PRISONER.

Lieut B P G Hunt, Yeomanry.

DIED.

Sister M E Bincowe, Territorial Nursing Reserve.

SIMLA, April 16.

The following names of British officers appear in the casualty list No. 366, Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

KILLED.

Gloucestershires: 2nd-Lieut. F. Stanway.

Imperial Service Transport Corps: Major Hutf Ali Khan.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

A. Hient and G. K. Atkinson, previously reported wounded and missing.

SIMLA, April 18.

The names of the following British officers appears in the casualty list No. 368, Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

KILLED.

Leicestershires: Lieut. G. L. S. Marner.

R. I. M.: Lieut. J. Armstrong (previously

(Continued in Column 4.)

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

APPLY TO:

The INFORMATION BUREAU

ESPLANADE ROAD,

(Next to Currency Office,)

BOMBAY.

FOR:

INFORMATION

POSTERS

LEAFLETS

Post Office Cash Certificates,

WAR LOAN LOTTERY TICKETS.

THE MOST EFFECTIVE

DISINFECTANT

FOR TROPICAL CLIMATES.

NON-POISONOUS. NON-CORROSIVE.

HYCOL

Is 20 to 50 times more powerful than pure Carbolic Acid, tested on various disease producing Germs.

IN BOTTLES AND DRUMS.

GENUINE DISINFECTANTS

OF UNIFORM STRENGTHS.

"BURRA DOG" BRAND (White Emulsion.)

"MOTOR CAR" BRAND (Dark Emulsion.)

EXTRA STRONG QUALITY

TO OVERPOWER OFFENSIVE ODOURS.

PACKED IN 1 GALL. & 5 GALL. DRUMS.

Stocked by the leading Chemists and General Dealers throughout India and Burma.

Manufactured by

PEARSON'S ANTISEPTIC Co., Ltd.,

15, ELM ST., LONDON.

Works: HULL, ENGLAND.

Agents for India & Burma—

Tothill, Sharp & Co., Ltd., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

S. H. Ravare & Co., Bunder Road, Karachi.

B. K. Paul & Co., 7/12, Bonfields Lane, Calcutta.

J. Hussam & Co., 6, Stringers St., Madras.

Balthazar & Sons, Merchant St., Rangoon.

FREE! REAL ENGLISH WATCH FREE!

Purchasers of our Novelty Fountain Pen (not Japan-made) 14-ct. Gold-plated nib, 1 extra medium nib, 1 clip and a bottle of ink, will get the above watch free.

Price, Rs. 2-14

MADRAS MAIL ORDER CO.,

China Bazar Road, MADRAS.

MARTIN'S

IODIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the appearance of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence the enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 4/-.

MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENG.

AMMUNITION BOOTS.

The following stocks are offered for immediate delivery.

Pairs		per pair. Rs.
1050	Russet Kip, Grain out double front with heel and toe plates	6/ 0
4500	Russet Kip, Grain out single front with heel and toe plates.. ..	5/12
600	Do. Grain in, stout uppers with heel and toe plates ..	7/12
3850	Do. do. do. ..	6/14
350	Do. Grain in stout uppers hobnailed with heel and toe plates	9/ 2
150	Do. do. do. Superior quality	..10/12

THE CHROME LEATHER COMPANY,

Pallavaram—S. I. Ry.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

Parsi: 11th of Avan, 1286.
Hindu: 12th Vad of Chaitra, 1973.
Mahomedan: 26th of Jamad-ul-akhar, 1335.
Sunrise: 6h. 20m.; Sunset: 6h. 57m.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Musical Comedy Co., in "The Girl in the Train" at 9-30.
Intermediate Science and Intermediate Commerce Examinations results, University Hall, 12-30 noon.
Indore-Malwa United Mills, Ltd., Ordinary General Meeting, Esplanade Road, Fort, 2 p.m.

FRIDAY, April 20.

Mails for the Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force, Henjam, Muscat, Fao, Bushire, Kowait, Linga, Bunderabas, Mohomerah and Busra will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 7-0 p.m.
Registered letters and parcels will be accepted up to 6-0 p.m. on that day.
Public lecture by Mr. Abdullah T. Merchant, on "The Present Khojas," Hon. Mr. M. A. Jinnah Presiding Noor Baug, Mazagaon, 6-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, April 21.

Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Zanzibar, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis will be closed at the G. P. O. at 7-30 p.m. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by the same mail.

DAILY.

Eldorado Cinema, Lamington Road, 6-45, 8-30 and 10 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre Bandman Musical Comed Co., at 9-30 p.m.
Excelsior Cinema: At 6-30 p.m.
Empire Theatre: 6-30 8-30 and 10 p.m.
Royal Opera House: 6-15 and 9-45 p.m.
Palace of Varieties: At 6-30 and 10-0 p.m. every Wednesday, Saturday and Monday. Show every Sunday at 6-30 p.m. at Edwardes.
New Alexandra Cinema: Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.
Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road.
West End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-15, 6-45 8-30 and 10-0.
New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 8-45 and 10-30.
Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 8-45 and 10-30.
Imperial Cinema, Lamington Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-15 p.m.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE

April 19.

Drills for the week ending Saturday, April 21st:—
To-day, Thursday April 19th.—7-15 a.m. Squadron Parade Church Gate Sands "A" "B" "C" and "D" Troops.
Friday April 20th.—7-15 a.m. Riding School. Sports Practice, Maidan.
Saturday April 21st.—7-15 a.m. Riding School Fort: "A" and "B" Troops. Sports Practice, Maidan.
6-45 a.m. Santa Cruz Riding School "C" and "D" Troops.

APPOINTMENTS.

The undermentioned are appointed under the Indian Defence Force Act to the Bombay Light Horse and posted as follows:—
Messrs. A. H. Byrt, G. A. Gahagan to "A" Troop and T. D. Moore to "C" Troop.
Transfers.—Vol. A. J. Heese "G" Coy. Bo. Vol. Rifles having been transferred to the Bo. Light Horse is taken on the strength and posted to A Troop dated 15th April, 1917.

(Sd.- E. G. PEARSON, 2nd-Lieut.,
Adjutant, Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

No. 84 Strength—
The undermentioned have been struck off the strength of the Corps with effect from 31-3-17.
No. 154 Sapper J. W. Moss.
No. 130 Sapper T. Goulston.
No. 182 Sapper P. Haggan.
No. 257 Sapper P. G. Smythe.
No. 243 Sapper J. L. Williams.
No. 217 Sapper R. H. Stevens.

(Sd.) P. H. RETALLACK, Capt.,
Adjutant, Bombay Artillery,
Indian Defence Force.

POONA RIFLES.

April 18.

331. Drill and Instruction.—Parades will be held at Headquarters daily at 7 a.m. Except Sundays.
All Non-efficients of the season 1916-17 and all recruits residing in Poona will attend.
332. Buglers.—There will be bugle practice at Headquarters on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays at 5-30 p.m.
333. Transfer.—Private A. Lomath is transferred to the M. and S. M. Railway Rifles from 14th April 1917.
The undermentioned have been transferred to the M. and S. M. Railway Rifles from 1st April 1917:—
No. 3309 Sergt. H. Croft Bijapur dett.
No. 3582 Sergt. G. C. Shannon Bijapur dett.
No. 3601 L./Cpl. O. H. B. Starte Bijapur dett.
No. 4450 Pte. Bayly B. M. Bijapur dett.
No. 4451 Pte. J. Blake Bijapur dett.
No. 4452 Pte. C. Kyte Bijapur dett.
No. 3542 Pte. C. F. Lobo Bijapur dett.
No. 4454 Pte M. A. Mascarenhas Bijapur dett.
No. 4453 Pte. B. Munchershaw Bijapur dett.
No. 3718 Pte. J. Viegas Bijapur dett.
No. 4455 Pte. A. C. Wild Bijapur dett.
No. 4456 Res. P. D. Billimoria Bijapur dett.
No. 4457 Res. M. D'Souza Bijapur dett.
No. 4458 Res. F. X. Fernandez Bijapur dett.
No. 4459 Res. D. L. Maneckji Bijapur dett.
No. 4460 Res. K. R. Panthaki Bijapur dett.
334. Appointment.—Captain C. Graham-Smith is appointed 2nd in Command with effect from the 16th instant vice Major H. G. Rawlinson transferred.

(Sd.) A. R. KEARSEY, Captain,
Adjutant, Poona Rifles.

BADD AT THE P. V. MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m. on Thursday, the 19th April 1917.

BHATIA VOLUNTEER CORPS.

The following resolution was passed at the general meeting of the above Corps on the 15th instant:—"That volunteers should be sent to the Defence of India Force, from our community, and that a public meeting of the community be called for the said purpose." A sub-committee was appointed to take necessary steps in the matter.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

The Deferred traffic for and beyond London has had to be posted for some time past. This is having the effect of increasing fully paid traffic. The public should be advised to use Deferred service as much as possible for telegrams of non urgent nature. If this is not done, it will be necessary to commence posting full rate messages for and beyond London.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF BOMBAY.

The following candidates have passed the M. C. P. & S. Examinations of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Bombay held in the current month:—
Final M. C. P. & S.—Bamanji Pestanji Daruvala and Narayan Hari Kuikarni.
Second M. C. P. & S.—Anand Ramkrishna Bhat.
First M. C. P. & S.—Himatrai Madhavrai Dholakia.

BRAHMIN VIDVARTHI SAHAYYAK MANDAL

The 8th annual general meeting of the Brahmin Vedyarthi Sahayyak Mandal was held on Sunday evening in the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya under the presidency of Mr. M. V. Bhat, High Court Pleader. The annual report stated that the total income had risen from Rs. 1,400 to Rs. 2,700. At the meeting Dr. K. S. Mhaskar and R. H. Bhadkamkar and Mr. W. S. Apte became Patrons of the Mandal each paying Rs. 500 and Drs. M. G. Kher and C. R. Athavle, Dewan Bahadur Godbole, and Messrs. P. V. Kane, B. G. Khar, A. G. Sathe, P. G. Nanjoshi and D. L. Shilledar became Life Members paying Rs. 100 each. Altogether Rs. 2,300 were subscribed on the spot.

CERTIFICATES OF PRIORITY.

A Press communiqué states that the Ministry of Munitions have decided that a uniform form should be adopted for all applications for materials required from the United Kingdom for which priority permits have to be obtained. This form, which will be in triplicate, will be used in connection with all applications, that is to say, not only with those for materials required to maintain continuity of operations but also with those for materials required for new works or for additions or extensions to existing works. To give effect to this proposal, the Government of India have decided to appoint an authority which will be final so far as India is concerned for all work connected with the grant of priority certificates. This will be the Indian Munitions Board which will deal with all applications which have not been rejected by the local authorities with effect from 1st April 1917. Persons and firms desiring certificates of priority should forward to the Priority Committee in Bombay or Karachi as the case may be their applications in triplicate in the prescribed form.

THE IDEAL SEMINARY STUDENTS UNION.

A meeting under the auspices of the above Seminary Free Night School, was held last night under the presidentship of Mr. S. K. Naique, when Mr. P. B. Kulkarni delivered a lecture on "The Ideal of Education."
At the outset Mr. A. K. Dholeker made an introductory speech and said that the Union was started some few days ago with the object of fostering brotherly feeling among each other and acquiring education. It was from that day that they were starting the real work of the Union.
The lecturer in his address said that the scope of the subject was very great and every country was trying in its own way to acquire it. He then gave the growth of the idea of education and remarked that the people of India were now realizing the real ideal of education. Others also spoke on the subject.
The President then emphasized the need and real ideal of education and the vote of thanks to the chair terminated the proceedings.

HINDU MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The third adjourned meeting to discuss on the movement of the above Society was held under the auspices of the Aryan Excelsior League yesterday evening at 6-30 p.m. in the Sandhurst High School, Girgaum. Mr. G. B. Vaidya was in the chair.
Mr. Sitaram Vishnu Lalit sympathised with the movement and said that the word missionary was objected to by some people, but it was in his opinion very valuable as it explained itself the scope of the work of the Society and the spirit in which it intended to work.
Mr. Anant Nilkanth Pitkar, in his speech, explained the gradual growth of the idea of the movement and said that he defined the word "Hindu" as those who accept the principles of Hinduism and those who sincerely love it.
Mr. Gangadhar Bapurao Bapat also took part in the discussion and said that there was something novel in this movement and wished that it would bring some more light in the present day Hinduism.
The meeting was then adjourned till this evening at 6-30 p.m. in Sandhurst High School Hall.

EXCESSIVE HOLIDAYS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall be thankful if any of your readers will enlighten me, through the medium of your esteemed journal, if the educational establishments in this city, recognised by the Bombay University, can grant holidays to their students over and above those sanctioned by the University and shown in their respective calendars.
A youngster who is under my charge and who was admitted in the Preparatory class, in the Goan Union High School, in January last, is now at home, as his class has been given a week's holiday, on account of the examination of the 4th and 5th standard boys.
Sir, this is the third week this youngster got off since January last, exclusive of the Easter holidays. The first was on 1-2-1917, when the preliminary examination for the Matriculation was going on, second on the 26th idem, when the 4th and 5th standard boys had their quarterly examinations and the last on the 8th instant, on account of the final caminations of the last named classes. Besides these, he has enjoyed a full week for Easter and a lot of other holidays and half-days, which all counted, I am afraid, out of 107 days from the 1st January to 10th April, he has had his class for not more than 40 days.
Is it to be presumed that those responsible for the administration of the school, do not realise the sacrifices, the parents of these youngsters (mostly Goans) make to maintain them in Bombay at a time like the present?—Yours, etc.,

"SUFFERER."

Chira Bazaar, Bombay, 17th April.

FAILURE OF MOTOR PROSECUTION.

IDENTITY OF CAR NOT ESTABLISHED.

Before the Second Presidency Magistrate, at Mazagon, Sub-Inspector R. N. Nayampalli charged Mirza Dostmahomed with not stopping his car after an accident.
Messrs. Somji, Vellani and Sanjana defended the accused.
It was stated for the prosecution that Mirza was driving motor car No. 4752 along Girgaum Road at about 9 p.m. on the 28th March, when he knocked down a boy, Vithal Raghu, causing him fracture of the right leg. The boy subsequently died of tetanus. The accused did not stop the car after the accident, although he was asked to do so by the people on the road.
The Magistrate said in his judgment that the witnesses Mr. Cama and Mr. Madon were sure that the number of the car was 4752. They also said that the accident took place between 8-30 and 9 p.m. Dr. Treasurywalla, who owns the car bearing No. 4752, said that between 8-30 and 9 p.m. the car was at his bungalow at Mayo Road on the day in question. The Court had seen the car, and it appeared to it that the number of Dr. Treasurywalla's car could not have been on the mudguard. There was nothing on the mudguard to indicate that anything could be affixed to it, and the bracket of the light was so arranged as to throw the light not on the mudguard but on the number at the back of the car in the centre. The case was not free from reasonable doubt, the benefit of which the Court must give to the accused. The accused was acquitted.

ALLEGED FRAUDULENT COTTON TRANSACTION.

ACCUSED GIVEN BENEFIT OF DOUBT AND DISCHARGED.

The Third Presidency Magistrate delivered judgment in the case in which Mathradas Narandas charged Manilal Jagjivan and Nanulal Jagjivan with fraudulently and dishonestly instigating Govindji and Jeysinglal, in the employ of Mirzamall Motilal, to deceive Goculdas Madhowji & Co., by offering Neemuch Cotton instead of Khamgaon Cotton.
Mr. H. A. H. Payne prosecuted, Mr. J. D. Davar and Mr. S. G. Wellinker, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand and Wadia, defended.

HISTORY OF THE TRANSACTION.

It was stated for the prosecution that on the 5th January, Goculdas Madhawji & Co. entered into a contract with the Japan Cotton Trading Co., for the purchase of 7,000 bales of Khamgaon-Akola Cotton, and on the 9th January, a delivery order for 100 bales was given to them by the Japan Cotton Trading Co., which was originally issued by the firm of Mirzamall Motilal to the former firm, who in turn had endorsed it in favour of Goculdas Madhowji & Co. Karsandas Dossa went with the order to the godown of Mirzamall Motilal on the 9th, and asked the godown-keeper, Govindji, to show him the bales, who replied that he did not know. Then Karsandas brought one Jeysinglal, also of the accused's firm, to show him the cotton, which he showed him, and there saw the marks "K. N. M." i.e. Khamgaon, on seven bales, but he did not see "N. M. H." i.e. Neemuch. Samples were drawn, and a survey was held, the complainant being allowed Rs. 2 per cent. allowance, the second accused being present at the time. On the 11th when Karsandas went to the godown he found that the weighment had already commenced in the presence of Jeysinglal, one Jetha and an "Akdavalla" and that 32 bales had been weighed. From certain erasures Bhanji suspected that the bales did not contain Khamgaon, and he ascertained from the Colaba Station that the bales contained Neemuch cotton, as the same were sent out from Neemuch by one S. Brijnath, and sold as Neemuch to Mirzamall Motilal.

ACCUSED'S ALLEGED CONFESSION.

On the 11th instant, the accused admitted to Visanji, who had called them to his room, that a mistake had been made and that they would take back the bales and settle at the current rate. At 5 p.m. Mathradas Goculdas came to Colaba, when Vasanji told him that accused No. 2 told him that a mistake had been made, and that he was willing to settle at the room rate, but Mathradas declined to allow him to do so. Subsequently, Vasanji took the accused to Mathradas' office in the Fort and confessed his offence to him.

EVIDENCE HELD INSUFFICIENT.

The Magistrate said after going through the evidence carefully he had come to the conclusion that the charge could not be sustained. There was no evidence that the accused instigated Jeysinglal to deliver the Neemuch Cotton, and Govindji, the godown-keeper, had no instructions to deliver the wrong bales. Mr. Payne had based his case upon the confession of the accused to Mr. Dinshaw, and while accepting every word of Mr. Dinshaw, the Magistrate said he could not convict the accused upon the evidence of admission or confession. The accused had admitted that a mistake had been made, and according to the prosecution it was an admission of mistake. Mathradas had, however, stated that in his office the accused said that "fraud had been committed by mistake."

"FRAUD BY MISTAKE."

This furnished the key to the confession to Mr. Dinshaw. If it was an honest mistake, it was not surprising to find it spoken of as fraud by mistake. Mr. Dinshaw had been unable to state which of the accused admitted the guilt under the circumstances already stated. The Magistrate was unable to act upon the evidence of of confession, for, when that evidence was taken into consideration doubts and difficulties were intensified. The accused were given the benefit of doubt and acquitted.

HOUSE-BREAKING AND THEFT.

Before the Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court, Deputy Inspector Marshall charged Thuka Lakoba with house-breaking and theft, on the 9th instant, of ornaments valued at Rs. 749-6-6, belonging to one Sitabai. The accused pleaded guilty, but as the whole property was recovered he was fined Rs. 300 or in default to suffer three months' rigorous imprisonment.

A JUVENILE STEALS A PAIR OF BOOTS.

Before the same Magistrate Deputy Inspector Pryde charged Surah, a fourteen year old boy with the theft of a pair of boots valued at Rs. 6-8, belonging to a student, Ramlal Bhagwandas. The accused was sentenced to receive ten stripes.

STRIKE AT GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

LABOURERS RESUME WORK.

The employees of the Government Dockyard resumed work yesterday morning as usual, on being told that they would be granted an extra ten minutes during the recess. The mid-day meal hour has thus been extended from 30 to 40 minutes in view of the extra distance the men have to go to reach the new muster shed.

INDIAN FRONTIER GEOGRAPHY.

Colonel Sir Francis Younghusband, speaking before the Royal Geographical Society in mail week on "Indian Frontier Geography," and that when exploring in 1887 the region at the back of the Karakoram range and of the great peak K2 he saw from the north a peak standing high above the others. As it was near where K2 should be he at the time assumed that it was that mountain; but the Duke of the Abruzzi had since conclusively proved that it could not have been the great peak K2. Therefore it must be some unfixed peak, and what was required now was that some one should define its position, determine its height, and give it a name. There was no chance of its proving higher than K2, but he would be surprised if it proved to be very much lsss than 25,000 feet in altitude. The mountain overhung the valley of the Oprang, and it might be seen from a patch of shrub he had named Durbin Jangal, which was about half-a-dozen miles up the valley from the foot of the Aghil Pass. In 1889 he ascended the valley of Oprang for another couple of marches, but had not time at his disposal to trace the river to its source; therefore that remained to be discovered. He could see in the distance, Sir Francis went on, immense glaciers and mountains which must have been well over 20,000 feet in height, so there was an interesting little piece of exploration to be done there, and in a region so remote and difficult of access that he did not suppose any human being had ever been there.—"The Indiaman."

THE SANSKRIT EXAMINATION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—At a time when the air is full of the need for the encouragement of the study of our ancient literature, it is a cause for unalloyed regret that the Sanskrit Examiners for the recently held Matriculation Examination should set a paper going very much beyond the standard demanded by their predecessors in office, and thereby put a most effective damper on the ardour of candidates, resisting the temptation of choosing the easier, open to those taking a second language like French or Persian, and deliberately facing the harder task of mastering Matriculation Sanskrit.
To give only one illustration, instead of passages from the Panchatantras or Hitopadesha or similar ones from elsewhere, this year the unfortunate examinees had to tackle a much harder Sanskrit passage. Moreover, the paper is lengthy, as a comparison with any of the papers set in recent years will show.
That a chorus of complaint has not been raised in public, is a matter of surprise to me, and to many others as I have heard very bitter remarks from almost every candidate I have come across. I can only attribute this to our usual acquiescence in the *faith accompli*.—Yours, etc.,

B. S. TURKHUD.

Bombay, April 14.

[We have as a matter of fact, received previous letters on this subject but they have not been published for various reasons.]

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

JAPANESE SEASON ENDING.

Miss Tenkwa and her Company close their Japanese season at the Royal Opera House at the end of the present week, and those who have not yet visited this interesting and uncommon entertainment should do so without delay. A new solo dance and some fresh conjuring tricks have been added to the programme, while the best of the original features are also being retained as typical of the Japanese variety stage. Half prices only are now charged at both performances.
Next week will see a very big film attraction which, it is no exaggeration to say, will draw all Bombay, while very soon a big theatrical attraction is to be presented. Full details will be published as soon as possible.

PALACE OF VARIETIES.

The Palace of Varieties, is adding two new artists to its programme to-night. Miss Rose De Vello, an Australian artist comes with a reputation as a commedienne and clever impersonator and also as a dancer. Another newcomer is Little Miss Rosie Glarge, an Australian juvenile soubrette and dancer. The song she is singing to-night "I wish you belonged to me" ought to be a great catch. She will also sing "Baby Doll." Then comes C. Morris in Irish comicalities. Miss Mona is still on the bill and she is now well-known as the permanent Gaiety soubrette. She has something new for us to-night. Miss Elsie Jenning, who caught on in Bombay as a great favourite, has a number of new songs and her special hit to-night is "Jeffreys got his Jemmy in Clamorgan."

GREAT EASTERN CINEMA.

"Mizpah" or "Love's Sacrifice" a great Egyptian drama is being screened at this theatre from to-day (Thursday). It is a story of ancient Egypt and should certainly prove very instructive and interesting to the audience. Princess Zaga, who appreciates the skill of Morum, a warrior, is deeply in love with him, but her father, King Harum, engages her to Prince Simble who is coming to the country to receive his bride. The Princess pleads hard with her father to marry her to the man she loves but to no avail, and driven to despair, she arranges to flee with Morum, leaving behind her her title, rank, money and everything. But their plans are frustrated by one of the Princess's maids who out of jealousy informs the King and Morum is arrested and sentenced to death. Under pretext of bidding farewell to Morum, the Princess carries him to the balcony and from there they together end their lives by falling over a height of several hundred feet and thus remain united in death.

THE ELECTION OF THE CORPORATION PRESIDENT.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—In the Presidential election a few facts are striking.
1. Not a single Englishman voted for Mr. Baptista. One actually turncoated. Whoever he is, his effigy should be publicly burnt on the maidan on Guy Fawkes Day for he has not behaved like a true Englishman.
2. Not a single nominated member of the Corporation voted for Mr. Baptista and there were four turncoats. Is this remarkable unanimity due to the overpowering superiority of the rival candidate? "Tommy Rot," most would say. To my mind it is sufficient to condemn the system of nomination, which is demoralising and destroys independence. I wonder if these gentlemen realise how much they are discredited in the public estimation. Such is the discredit that even if they act according to their conscience, they will be adjudged as subservient. This cancer should be amputated to restore health and vigour to the Corporation.
3. Only three Justices voted for Mr. Baptista viz., Sir Dinshaw Petit, and Messrs. Jamsetji Ardeshir Wadia, and Cowasji Jehangir Readymoney. Of course, "reprehensible methods," would be out of the question with them. All others voted against Mr. Baptista, including three turncoats. What is the remedy for this disease? The abolition of the Justices electorate or due discharge of their duty by English Justices of the Peace. Ever since the infamous caucus against the late Sir Pherozeshah Mehta of revered memory it has become customary for a few Englishmen to circulate privately a list of names among the English Justices of the Peace and ask them for the individuals mentioned therein. I do not know who prepares the list, but it is generally rumoured that the list at the last election was prepared either by Mr. Todd or by Mr. McBain in consultation with the Municipal Commissioner. It follows, therefore, that persons who would have no chance of election seek their good services with the result that such men when elected feel bound in gratitude to vote for the side or the man the caucus recommends. This accounts for the majority of Justices voting for Mr. McBain and for the turncoating achievement. There is also little doubt that Government has assisted the caucus in their campaign for the date of the new list of Justices is now published in time to be enrolled among the electors. This was done after the notorious Harrison caucus. It was then found that many English Justices of the Peace had left the city and so the caucus lost several votes. Government should not lend itself to the manoeuvres of the caucus. I also ask Englishmen, "are they acting in the best interests of the city in voting as per list circulated. Are they not responsible for introducing into the Corporation an element of which it ought to be purged?"
4. Among those elected by the ratepayers the following voted against Mr. Baptista. 1. The Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, 2 Mr. Ramkrishna Shrikrishna Navalkar, 3 Dr. S. S. Batlivala and 4 the Hon. Mr. Barodawalla. These gentlemen should explain to their respective electors the reasons which actuated them for voting against Mr. Baptista. The absentees were Messrs. Karmali Pirbhoy, Maganlal Thakher and Drs. Nakoda and Gaya. Why were they absent? They will please explain. There is something rotten in the state of Denmark.—Yours, etc.,

CIVIS.

Mazagon, April 18.

"A POLICE MYSTERY."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Referring to your very able and fearless article in the columns of your Monday's issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" under the heading "A Police Mystery" I come to an irresistible conclusion that if the facts be correct, Police officers practically enjoy immunity from punishment under the present code. They seem to be better placed than the officers who administer justice from the Bench and mete out punishments to offenders. It is seldom or never that the public hears of any police officer being prosecuted for accepting illegal gratification while we come across several instances of subordinate judges being prosecuted and sentenced to terms of imprisonment.
By adopting this policy the prestige of the Police and the Government suffers more, as it screens the offenders than by putting them on their trial in a court of law. In short such offenders are encouraged to indulge more freely in their devices because they know that if the worst comes to the worst—it is either resignation or dismissal from service.—Yours, etc.,

D.

CONCERT AT SIR J. J. HOSPITAL,

(From a Correspondent.)

At a Concert given on Monday evening last at the Wadia Home attached to the Sir J. J. Hospital, Byculla, local artists vied with one another in shewing their keen desire to help the good work so quietly and effectively done by the Nursing Staff. In the interests of accuracy one must state that some of the artists were better fitted to appear on a public platform than others, but all did their best, and deserve praise accordingly. Mr. G. Petit was the bright particular star of the evening. His humour, his make-up, his artistry, were of a very high order. The accompanist (and what more difficult and thankless task exists for mere masculine musicians!) was Mr. Frederick Seymour Dove. He gave us of his best,—and the best of a Sullivan and Stainer pupil is well worth even a journey to smelly Byculla! As pianist, organist, composer, and cheerful helper in all good causes, Mr. Dove is *facile princeps* at Bombay, and has been so for about 30 years. The delightful decorations were the work of the Officers of one of H. M. Ships in Harbour.
The organisation of the Concert reflects great credit on the Nursing Sisters and others concerned.

WAR LOAN

BOMBAY'S STEADY PROGRESS.

LOCAL TOTAL EXCEEDS 5½ CRORES.

The following is the progressive total of subscriptions to the Indian War Loan, so far as known up to the time of going to Press.

Total applications up to 7 p.m. on 18th April, Rs. 13,22,37,450.

	Rs.
Bombay ..	..5,52,64,000*
Bengal ..	..4,30,04,900
Madras ..	.. 33,64,900
United Provinces	.. 85,56,300
Punjab ..	.. 96,09,300
Burma ..	.. 44,21,300
Bihar and Orissa	.. 10,31,900
Central Provinces	.. 19,20,500
Assam ..	.. 2,51,900
Minor Administrations.	31,27,300
Total	..13,05,52,300†

*Exclusive of Rs. 7,61,125 through Post Office till 10th April.
†Exclusive of Rs. 16,85,150 through Post Office till 3rd April.

APPLICATIONS FROM DISTRICTS.

Applications from Districts up to 14th April:—

District, etc.	Total Rs.
Karachi	12,58,537
Ahmedabad	6,88,080
Poona	5,18,626
East Khandesh	3,66,515
Surat	2,92,232
Sholapur	2,54,267
Rajkot	2,10,083
West Khandesh	1,94,609
Ahmednagar	1,24,879
Belgaum	1,22,729
Nasik	1,07,424
Satara	93,349
Kaira	81,619
Broach	81,600
Hyderabad	60,486
Bijapur	59,039
Kanara	35,378
Thana	35,226
Ratnagiri	24,007
Kolaba	28,116
Dharwar	28,007
Aden	24,400
Sukkur	19,978
Baroda	19,085
Larkana	16,712
Mirpurkhas	7,560
Palanpur	5,160

Totals under Rs. 1,000 have been omitted from this list.

POST OFFICES SECTION.

The following is a statement of subscriptions received in the Town and Island of Bombay:—

	on 17-4-17. Rs.	Total up to date. Rs.
War Loan	2,500-0	90,802-8
War Bonds	8,275-0	3,37,600-0
Cash Certificates	18,770-8	3,69,464-12
Total Rs.	29,545-8	7,97,867-4

MEETING IN SAVANUR.

At a meeting in connection with the War Loan held in Savanur, Meharban Lt. Nawab Saheb of Savanur State personally explained in detail the reasons and benefits of the Loan. Nearly Rs. 30,000 have been promised in contributions and it is anticipated that the total sum will not fall short of Rs. 60,000. The State has given facilities to all its officers and subordinates to contribute a month's pay and in some cases even more, on easy terms for purchase of the War Loan. Besides this, Rs. 10,000 is to be invested by the Savanur State in the War Loan.

KARACHI, April 18.

The Vazir Bhasria Fuddoo, Agent in Karachi of H. H. the Aga Khan, has promised to the Collector of Karachi to invest rupees one lakh and twenty-five thousand in war bonds.

THE WAR LOAN LOTTERY,

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—There is some misapprehension in the minds of would-be purchasers of the Western India Turf Club War Loan Lottery, as to whether the amount of the prizes drawn in this lottery would be free of Income Tax and Super Tax or will such prizes be subject to payment of such taxes. Will the authorities concerned make this point clear through your columns for the satisfaction of a would be.

SUBSCRIBER.

WONDERFUL **FORETELLING**

State your time and date of birth or your star and age or note the time when you write the letter, along with your place of birth, you will be given a full reading of your life for one year to come for One Rupee only, foreign 2 Shillings.

Hon. Rajkumar Girzanandan Sing of Sheohar Raj, Muzafferpur Dist., writes on 8-1-17:—"I am really quite *surprised* at your *wonderful* proficiency in your predictions."

The Kalinga Astrological Bureau,
Dhodavaram, Visagapatam District.

FOR
ACCESSORIES
AND
SPARE PARTS
FOR
ALL THE BEST CARS
APPLY TO THE
Bombay Motor Car Co., Ltd.,
11, Elphinstone Circle | BOMBAY. | Apollo Bunder

Indian War Loan.
PUT YOUR SAVINGS IN SAFETY.

DO YOU KNOW THE VALUE OF YOUR LIFE ?

Suppose you are earning Rs. 1,000 a year. Only Rs. 20,000 invested at 5 per cent. per annum will yield that Income. Consequently your muscle and brain value, that is YOUR LIFE is worth Rs. 20,000. Suppose the unexpected happens. HAVE YOU MADE A PROVISION FOR YOUR WIFE AND CHILDREN? Moreover, you need not die to enjoy the ADVANTAGES OF LIFE INSURANCE. CARTER BROTHERS, 309, Hornby Road, Bombay will advise you the best policy. BE WISE AND WRITE TO-DAY. Full particulars sent FREE.

INSURE
AGAINST FIRE, ACCIDENT, SICKNESS, BURGLARY AND EMBEZZLEMENT, AND ALL RISKS CONNECTED WITH MOTOR CARS, HORSES, CARRIAGES, LIFTS AND PLATE GLASS.
WITH THE
GENERAL Accident Fire & Life ASSURANCE
CORPORATION, LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)
12-14, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
MANAGER FOR INDIA—G. M. ROSE.

BEST PORTLAND CEMENT.
"GANAPATI" BRAND
Guaranteed to pass the British Standard and all Engineering Specifications.
It is absolutely uniform and most finely ground, which means economy in use and strength in constructional work. Slow, medium or quick-setting Cement to order.
For particulars apply to:—
TATA SONS & CO.
Agents: The Indian Cement Co., Ltd.,
Navsari Buildings, Fort, BOMBAY.
WORKS : PORBANDAR, KATHIAWAD.

ALL INDIA
United Insurance Co., Ltd.
Started in 1906 under the Chairmanship of
SIR PHEROJESHAH M. MEHTA.
The only Indian Company doing both life and fire business.
AGENTS WANTED
in all Principal Cities.
M. M. SHIRAZEE & SONS.,
Secretaries.
Chief Agents :
Messrs. DALVI & SONS,
31-35, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

LARGEST STOCK IN INDIA.
GEMS JEWELLERY
of of
All Sorts. Indian & Parisian Make.
Record Low Prices
M. NAGERSHETH SONS.
East India Merchants,
15, Church Gate Street,
BOMBAY.

PLOTS TO LET.
FOR Workshops, Factories, Garages, etc., at Lamington Road, near Byculla Club. Apply to:—
RAMCHANDRA JANKOJI,
Opposite Eldorado Cinematograph,
Lamington Road,
BOMBAY 7.

"O. T."
A STIMULANT *without* ALCOHOL.
SOLD BY ALL STORES

DR. V. G. MANTRI, D.D.S.
(America.)
DENTAL SURGEON.
275-277, Hornby Road, Fort,
Opp. Lawrence & Mayo.

TABLE OF LEADING CONTENTS.

LEADING ARTICLES.	PAGE.
Mr. Ramsay Macdonald's Apologia.	6
"Under Which George?"	6
NOTES OF THE DAY	6
BOMBAY AND PROVINCIAL.	
The War Loan	5
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament	8
Bombay Exemption Tribunal	8
BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS	5
GENERAL NEWS.	
Joy Riding at the Front	9
Mr. Pal at Shikarpore	4
Kolaba Zilha Sabha	4
Submarine Problem	4
Casualty Lists	4
THE WEATHER	3
COMMERCIAL	3

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, April 19, 1917.

MR. RAMSAY MACDONALD'S APOLOGIA.

One of the minor disappointments of the Public Services Commission's report was, to many Indians, the timid, not to say tame, figure cut by Mr. Ramsay Macdonald. When Mr. Macdonald was appointed as one of the Commissioners there was general satisfaction in India for he had already earned the confidence and sympathy of the people by his able and independent enquiries into the problems of Indian administration and nationalism. It was felt that he at any rate was sufficiently wary and well-informed not to play into the hands of the reactionary element in the Commission who were sure to try to utilise the occasion for their own purposes. Unfortunately the unexpected came to pass, and Mr. Ramsay Macdonald succumbed to his environment. To those who had followed the vigorous individuality of his earlier attitude and convictions in regard to India it was enough that, apparently, he saw no incongruity in subscribing to the notions and recommendations of such progressives as Sir Valentine Chirol and Sir Theodore Morison, not to mention Lord Ronaldshay or Sir Murray Hammick, in regard to the reform of Indian administration. We think that apart from the overwhelming condemnation of the report of the Commission on its merits, to which he was a signatory, Mr. Macdonald's case provides a pathetic object-lesson of the fate of those who, aspiring to think for themselves on Indian questions, are exposed to the pressure of Anglo-Indian reaction with insufficient powers of resistance. If Mr. Macdonald himself was not sensible of the strangeness of the company he chose to keep respecting the Royal Commission's findings, his many friends and admirers certainly did not disguise either their astonishment or their disappointment. It may be that some glimmering of this fact dawned on him at last with the result that in the current number of the "Contemporary Review" he has come out with an apologia, entitled "the Indian Services Report."

The article is rather discursive, in the course of which Mr. Macdonald gives expression to some excellent ideas regarding the principles of Indian progress,—but *these* are not strictly *a propos* of the subject indicated in his heading. In respect of the recommendations of the Commission, apart from the generalisations to which we have referred, and his own endorsement of them in signing the majority report, Mr. Macdonald does himself less than justice. With every wish to follow his reasoning we cannot say that we are any more reconciled now to the conclusions which he shares with all but one of his colleagues of the Commission. We must at the outset beg leave to differ from Mr. Macdonald in regard to his somewhat gratuitous, and as we feel sure entirely inaccurate, theorisings as to what Mr. Gokhale would have done had he lived to see the formal completion of the Commission's labours. Mr. Macdonald is curiously self-contradictory in broaching this matter. In a footnote he admits that "it is indecent to dispute about the unknown and undecided action of a dead man", and in the same breath says: "The suggestion made by Mr. Abdur Rahim in his Minority report: (*sic*, 3 signatures are necessary to make a minority report Mr. Rahim's was a minute of dissent) that Mr. Gokhale might have signed with him is not borne out by Mr. Gokhale's last conversation with me." We think it may be useful to present Mr. Macdonald's complete statement side by side with that of Mr. Rahim to which he refers:

MR. MACDONALD.

"I shrink from saying what his (Mr. Gokhale's) decision would have been ultimately, but he came and saw me frequently during the last days he spent in this country, and though then dissatisfied on some points almost exclusively concerned with the minimum proportions of Indians assigned to some of the Services, he was in complete agreement with the scheme we had devised for Indian candidates for the Indian Civil Service, and as the Commission subsequently made alterations which went some way to meet his views, I am of opinion that he would have added his signature to ours, and would have contented himself by appending memoranda of his own, indicating detailed points of disagreement."

MR. RAHIM.

"I feel that by the death of our colleague, Mr. G. K. Gokhale, which took place on the 19th February, 1915, the cause of India has sufered irreparable loss. He had studied the questions relating to the public services of the country with his usual care and earnestness; and I must acknowledge that I have derived much confidence from the fact that the main proposals which I have ventured to put forward *had his entire approval, and were virtually formulated in consultation with him.*" (Our italics.).

We would leave the public to take its own choice of these two versions, merely adding that, apart from the inherent improbability of his suggestion, having regard to Mr. Gokhale's well-known views and principles, Mr. Macdonald's impressions are totally opposed to those of others who were in quite as close touch with Mr. Gokhale during his last days as Mr. Macdonald himself. In fact, speaking with some knowledge, we may say that not only is it unthinkable that Mr. Gokhale could have been a signatory to the majority report as it has been published but it is a fact that he was bitterly opposed to it. On the other hand it is equally within our knowledge that at least some of the proposals which have been put forward by Mr. Rahim had his entire approbation.

Mr. Macdonald accounts indirectly for the disappointment with which the report has been received by a more plausible, if partial and obvious explanation. "But the greatest misfortune," he says,

"was the war, which has completely changed the grouping and the character of immediate Indian political problems. The report will now run the risk of being read as a post-war, whereas it is a pre-war (except for the Medical Service) document. The whole of the evidence was taken before the earthquake of the war had shaken the Empire and had thrown up in India great Imperial problems to overshadow administrative ones. Read, as it ought to be, in its proper historical setting, and carried out as it ought to be with a whole-hearted desire to be generous, the report should mark a long step forward in Indian administration."

Mr. Macdonald could hardly have been wider of the mark. Leaving the accident of the war on one side, which of course has rendered the report quite ridiculous and obsolete, even from a pre-war point of view and having sole regard to their bearing on administrative reform, and the principles which are authentic in this matter, the recommendations of the majority, including Mr. Macdonald, are, by the consensus of Indian public opinion, retrograde and indefensible. Mr. Macdonald must have lost touch with Indian ideals and aspirations completely to think otherwise. We shall return to the details of his apologia in a future issue.

"UNDER WHICH GEORGE?"

Lecturing to the "Fight for Right" Society in mail week, Prof. Gilbert Murray reviewed some of the changes which the ideas and temparament of England had suffered during the war. He recalled in particular, in order to bring home the changes, the outburst of ideal-enthusiasm with which the people rose to battle, of their own free will, for the cause of freedom and international right,—an outburst unequalled in history, as it has been rightly said, except in the year when the armies of the young French Republic "rose against tyrants." This enthusiasm found its practical and immediate aim in the destruction of Prussian Militarism. Now Prussian Militarism is not so much a system of governance peculiar to Germany as a spirit that is latent in all systems of governments whether in German or in any other human society. It is a canker that may eat into any body politic. And the more elastic the constitution of country, the more exposed it is to this danger, unless those who are charged with the duty of safeguarding it are vigilantly constant in their loyalty to it and in their jealous passion for maintaining its integrity.

On a previous occasion we have referred to the apprehensions expressed by some of the Tory papers in England regarding the growing despotism of the bureaucracy which the exigencies of the war have caused to be substituted for Government by a cabinet responsible to Parliament. If such exponents of opinion in England are thoroughly alarmed at the manner in which the British Constitution,—that so elusive, yet real a thing,—seems to be going the way of all things in the melting pot of the war, it is easy to imagine the feelings of those who are imbued with the traditions of English Liberalism. There are few persons in England who are so well qualified to give utterance to the mind of Liberalism on a matter like this as the Rt. Hon. G. W. E. Russel. In the course of a striking article on "Dictatorship: A Prospect that might be worse" he recalls in the "Daily News," how when a panic-striken Government interfered with the right of public meeting and proposed to abolish *habeas corpus*, Lord John Russel said to the unreformed House of Commons:

"We talk much—I think a great deal too much—of the wisdom of our ancestors. I wish we could imitate the courage of our ancestors. They were not ready to lay their liberties at the foot of the Crown upon every vain or imaginary alarm."

A century later, he says, another Government (alarmed, he admits, with better reason) produced the Defence of the Realm Bill and under the pressing exigence of war, Parliament passed it into law without noticing the extraordinary latitude of a clause which placed all civil freedom under the domination of executive authority. After emphasising the cardinal faith of Liberalism that it should be the object of all reasonable people to be governed as little as possible and that the gradual evolution of representative self-government has expressed the resolve of civilized men to manage their own affairs and live their own lives, with the least possible interference from above or from outside, he points out how, to-day the chief opponent of this resolve is Bureaucracy, "which had long been trying to undermine self-government, and to set up the ideal of being governed as much as possible, in opposition to the older and better ideal of being governed as little as possible." In addition to other and more obvious mischief, the war, he adds,

gave Bureaucracy an immense increase of strength. Every week sees the creation of some fresh office, and of a staff employed in executing that office's behests. There are some forms of lower life in which, if you detach a part from the whole, the part detached has the power of living and propagating itself. Even so with Bureaucracy.

Mr. Russel then proceeds to describe the resulting chaos:

In old days, when the Cabinet system was still in force, we knew that the Government as a whole was answerable for actions done in its name; and that a blunder or a crime committed by one department involved the fate of the whole Cabinet. To-day the oppressed subject knows not where to turn. If Mr. Podsnap or Mr. Perkup issues an absurd decree, or if the Minister for Turnip-tops urges a course which the President of the Board of Conscription disallows, to whom are we to appeal? If General Sir George Tufto, being "the competent military authority," forbids family prayers, on the ground that they may involve seditions proceedings or hinder the work of recruiting, can we invoke the Cabinet to defend our religious liberties?

The outlook, he finds, is dubious; for, while the Prime Minister is fully occupied in winning the war, "his Aaron and Hur have not made their fame by championing freedom." "No one," he insists,

can admire Lord Milner's intellect more sincerely than I do; but his intense Germanism (I do not mean pro-Germanism) has made him, where freedom is concerned, "wrong with the intense wrongness which only an honest man can achieve, who has taken a false turn of thought in the outset, and is following it, regardless of consequences." Lord Curzon has been my friend for forty years; but to appeal to him on the ground that my civil or religious freedom was threatened by executive authority would, I fear, be about as hopeful an attempt as "to rear the jungles of Bengal on Salisbury Plain."

The same vein of thought is struck by the most representative organ of Liberal opinion, the "Nation," in the course of an article under the striking title of "Under which George?" "The Directory," it says, "is not a small Cabinet: it is something wholly new, and indefinitely elastic. It seemed at first to consist of five, or rather four, indispensable men, who were nothing if they did not sit together, day and right, in permanent session. Then it took to travelling. It dispersed to Rome, to Petrograd, to Carnarvon, to Boulogne, and we realized that wherever two or three were gathered, there was somehow a Cabinet. . . . It is, in short, Mr. George in Council." Mr. George has, indeed, broken with the tradition which made the Prime Minister technically the head of the Executive, that is, President of the Council of Ministers, the essential personages of which were precisely those Secretaries of State who are all absent from the Directory. To quote the "Nation,"

"Mr. George has cut himself off from Parliament. He is building up for himself a position outside it. It comes more and more to resemble that of an American President rather than a British Premier. He visits the House from time to time, not to listen not to debate, not to pilot Bills or to expound. Budgets, but to deliver on some arranged occasion a "message" to Congress. . . He is a First Consul who happened to omit the referendum to the communes. He is almost a President who was never elected."

In fact the ultimate result, according to this Liberal journal, has been that, while the Cabinet is shattered into a multitude of independent and quarrelling bureaucratic departments, the Premiership "has grown into an irresponsible personal power, inconsistent even with the Monarchy, and seeking its contact with democracy directly, through the arts of management, through speeches, through the sensational Press. It may be argued, and it has been argued, that a tyrannt must be set to fight the German tyrant,—a Dictator to resist dictatorship. As to this, Mr. Russel makes the following wise comment:

Sooner than lose the war (and by losing the war I mean failing to crush Germany) I would consent even to this desperate expedient; but in doing so I should feel an absolute conviction that when the war was over—even when Berlin was turned into a dungheap—the Dictator would still be with us. Dictators, whether military or civil, have a wonderful power of sticking to their posts.

Notes of the Day.

The Position in Germany.

A feature of the latest and rather sensational reports of grave industrial discontent—and worse—in Germany is that they are sufficiently admitted by the General Staff, inasmuch as the German wireless admits that "only 125,000" have or had struck. The strike of course has been on a much larger scale, and for a very significant reason, viz., the reduction in the bread ration. There need be no doubt about the existence of acute industrial trouble in Germany for her internal condition for some time past, notwithstanding every form of remedial reorganisation, has been going from bad to worse. It is also noteworthy that the strike was not confined to metal and wood workers and transport employees, but extended to some munition workers. The pacifist demonstrations accompanying the strike are also a symptom of Germany's domestic situation which should not be lost sight of.

The Life of Parliament.

The second reading of the bill prolonging the life of Parliament up to November 30 was not entirely a routine affair. Mr. Dillon on behalf of the Nationalists moved the rejection of the bill "as a protest against the non-settlement of the Irish question," and as a result elicited the interesting information from Mr. Bonar Law that the Government intended early next week to declare its policy and intentions in regard to Ireland. We may note, in passing, that a ministry whose very existence was due to the need of maintaining an alert initiative in respect of the war is finding time to attend to one of the most difficult and knotty of the domestic questions of the United Kingdom without bleating about being unduly "embarrassed." "The Government," said Mr. Bonar Law, "was devoting earnest attention to the problem," and that of course is the right spirit of statesmanship. The bill was read a second time, the only dissentients being the Irish Nationalists with whom, of course, it was a matter of artificial obstruction. On the merits of the question there can be no two opinions that an election now would not only be unsatisfactory, as Mr. Asquith said, but might even do positive harm to national interests. Not more should be read into Mr. Bonar Law's statement that "he hoped that the House which saw the beginning of the war would also see the end" than it will bear, but none the less it is significant.

Lord Chelmsford and Commissions.

Outside the actual conduct of the war itself the subject of political reform after the war and the granting of Commissions in the Army to Indians are the two most burning topics of the day. Lord Cheimsford's contribution to the solution of these questions, in the course of his reply to the address presented by the Punjab Chief's Association, was characterised by a disappointing vagueness and incompleteness in keeping with his Excellency's past utterances. Referring to the widespread desire of young men of the Punjab to enlist themselves in the Indian Defence Force, Lord Cheimsford said:

If the number coming forward for service proves large enough to justify the formation of a unit in the Punjab, you may rest assured that every opportunity will be given to enable those enrolled to qualify themselves for advancement according to their military aptitudes. I need hardly remind you, however, that they must be trained as soldiers before they can aspire to be officers and that in the army as in other walks of life, people must learn to walk before they can expect to run.

What Lord Chelmsford Does Not Understand.

It is obvious that Lord Chelmsford has not understood the real character of the Indian demand in this respect. No body has ever asked that Commissions should be given to Indian youths without their undergoing a preliminary test and training. All that has been demanded is equality of treatment as between the Indian and the other subjects of his Majesty: that Indian youths like European youths should be allowed to start with equal opportunities of training with a view to securing Commissions after passing an equally hard test within a prescribed period. Apart from this, Lord Chelmsford should have foreseen that the poser which he seems to have so triumphantly presented to Indians aspiring to commissioned ranks cuts both ways in so far as it provokes the inevitable retort that, if the granting of Commissions depended only on proved capacity as a soldier, why should many Indian officers of the Indian Expeditionary Force, who have amply shown that capacity, have been denied their just reward?

Poona Progressives' Demand.

The Poona City Municipality is to be congratulated on the resolution that, according to a telegram, it has just passed, placing on record its deliberate opinion that all members of all the local self-governing bodies should henceforth be elected by the people. The principle enunciated in the resolution is, of course, axiomatic, for without it there cannot be real local self-government. The peculiar circumstances of the country during the early years of the establishment of these local bodies required the modification of this principle by recognition of the necessity of nomination. India, however, has long outgrown that necessity and it is time that the first principles of local self-government should be recognised in practice as well as in theory. That local bodies should be wholly elective must be the rule rather than the exception or rarity that it is.

Exceptions to prove the Rule.

Of course, it will be argued that there are many portions of every division in the country where wholly elective bodies would be impracticable. This difficulty can easily be met by recognising these parts as exceptions to the general practice that must be forthwith established. The Poona Municipality, it is satisfactory to note, means business. For it has appointed a Committee to draw up a representation to the Government of Bombay demanding the privilege of having all its own members elected by the people.

Official and Personal.

The Hon. Sir William Vincent assumes the Home Membership on Saturday, the 21st instant.

The Hon. Mr. Shriniwas Sastri has consented to preside over the 17th Session of the Bombay Provincial Conference to be held at Nasik on the 12th, 13th and 14th proximo.

Mr. Justice Beaman of Bombay arrived in Bangalore on Wednesday.

In the temporary vacancy which resulted from the appointment of Mr. A. R. Anderson to the Munitions Board, Mr. G. C. Godfry, Agent, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, will take up his duties as Junior Member, Railway Board.

RAPID PROGRESS OF FRENCH OFFENSIVE.

GRAVE LABOUR TROUBLES IN GERMANY.

GERMAN BLOCKADE OF U. S. PORTS BEGINS.

IRRESISTIBLE FRENCH PUSH.

PROGRESS BEYOND FIRST ENEMY LINE.

SOLIDLY ORGANISED HEIGHTS CARRIED.

GERMAN COUNTER-ATTACKS EVERY-WHERE SHATTERED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 18.
Recd. 4 p.m., April, 18.

A French communiqué says:—We extended our action east of Rheims and attacked the German lines between Prunay and St. Hilaire-St. Soupplet road. Notwithstanding violent squalls of rain and snow our troops advanced with irresistible ardour and carried on a front of fifteen kilometres, in spite of the enemy's resistance, the whole of the first German position.

Our troops pushing beyond the position south of Moronvillers brilliantly conquered for an extent of eleven kilometres the line of solidly organised heights from Mount M. Cornillet to east of Vaudivincourt.

POWERFULLY FORTIFIED SALIENT CAPTURED.

Further east a spirited action resulted in our capturing the village of Auberive and a powerfully fortified salient formed by the German line around the village on a front of three kilometres.

Enemy counter-attacks in the direction of Mount Cornillet were shattered. We took over 2,500 prisoners hereabout.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE ON GERMAN ORGANISATIONS.

Between Soissons and Rheims we resumed a destructive fire on German organisations and destroyed works where small enemy parties were still resisting. We repulsed in the afternoon by fire and bayonet a strong counter-attack in the region of Hurtelbise farm. A violent attempt in the sector of Courcy occupied by Russians also failed.

BATTLE BETWEEN SOISSONS AND RHEIMS.

During the 16th in the battle between Soissons and Rheims our troops broke up very important German forces, who expecting attack, had brought up nineteen divisions. The prisoners state that orders were given to hold out at any cost on the first position, which had been deepened. The enemy suffered heavy losses in the battle and also on preceding days.

11,000 UNWOUNDED PRISONERS IN ONE SECTOR ALONE.

On the eve of the attack an enemy division engaged during relief in the sector of a neighbouring division lost a large part of its effectives through violence of our artillery fire.

The number of unwounded prisoners taken between Soissons and Rheims is now 11,000.

NEW FRENCH POSITION ORGANISED.

NINE AEROPLANES BROUGHT DOWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 17.
Recd. 7-25 a.m., April 18.

A French communiqué says we organised the position won between Soissons and Rheims. A strong German counterattack on our new line in the region of Ailles was broken by our curtain of fire and machine-gun fire which inflicted heavy losses on the enemy.

Other enemy counterattacks in the Courcy sector also failed. The weather continued very bad. There was an artillery duel in the sectors west of Auberive in the Champagne.

Nine enemy aeroplanes were brought down including Captain Guynemer's thirty-sixth.

THE NEW FRENCH OFFENSIVE

A GERMAN VERSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 17.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., April 18.

A wireless German communiqué says one of the greatest battles of this mighty war, therefore in the world's history, has been progressing on the Aisne since the 6th instant. Artillery firing and mine throwing have been unprecedented in duration, mass and intensity. Yesterday morning the French, in a deep column, attacked from Soupir to Betheny. During the afternoon they threw in fresh masses, carrying out lateral attacks between the Oise and Conde-sur-Aisne. Artillery firing continued to-day, levelling positions and rendering obstinate defence no longer possible.

The fighting was no longer against a line but over a deep irregular fortified zone. The battle swayed backwards and forwards around the foremost positions, our object being, even if war material were lost, to spare the lives of our forces and inflict losses on the enemy. This was achieved, thanks to our heroes. The French attempt to break through failed. Where the enemy penetrated the fighting continues and fresh attacks are expected.

Fighting between Prunay and Auberive

(Continued on page 8.)

FIGHT FOR MONCHY-LE-PREUX.

ENEMY ATTACK AT ROEUX.

HOW THEY WERE TRAPPED IN SART AND VERT WOODS.

FLED AFTER TERRIBLE ENFILADING LOSING 2500 KILLED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 17.
Recd. at 1-15 p.m., April 18.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters wires that when the Germans make up their minds to cease attacking Monchy-le-Preux their casualties will amount to an appalling total. The lure is still strong upon them in spite of costly failures.

Prisoners state that if the attack in which they were captured was unsuccessful other attempts would be made. We have no need to complain of the enemy continuing to give us opportunities to punish him heavily. The most determined German effort to retake the key position was made on the 14th instant at Roeux, lying on the north bank of the Scrape river, two miles from Monchy. It harboured many Germany batteries able to sweep the intervening valley.

The country is very favourable for open fighting and affords a good cover for the connection of troops. The Sart wood lies north-east and the Vert wood south-east at no great distance. We lay along this ground on the 14th with other forces northward of Monchy preparing a nut-cracker advance. The Huns could no have timed their effort to retake the village more opportunely.

At the very moment that we were ready to advance, the Germans were massing in the two woods and a hot bombardment broke out.

The enemy advance from the south was beaten back before 150 yards of our position. The Huns advancing from the Vert and Sart woods were caught by the bombardment. Shells tore through the ranks devastating them. We subsequently learnt that they were picked troops.

They gained our front trenches before the village after a fierce hand-to-hand fighting. The British were ordered to allow the Boches to enter the long narrow trench as thickly as they pleased, then they were enfiladed in a terrible manner. They withered and fled in disorder. The enemy lost 2,500 killed alone. One officer claims to have shot forty Germans before the latter bolted.

BRITISH PROGRESS NORTH OF GOUZEAUCOURT.

USEFUL AEROPLANE WORK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 17.
Recd. 12 Noon, April 18.

A British communique says we further progressed north of Gouzeaucourt near the Havrincourt Wood. Encounters occurred throughout the day westward and north-westward of Lens where we continue to press the enemy. Hostile attempts to drive back our advanced troops failed.

There was much useful aeroplane work on Monday in spite of an exceedingly unfavourable weather. Three German machines were driven down damaged. In most cases the enemy avoided a combat. Five of ours are missing.

THE KING REVIEWS THE AUSTRALIANS.

MANY OFFICERS DECORATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 17.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., April 18.

The King reviewed the Australians on the Salisbury. Plain to-day, where he was welcomed by a distinguished company, including the High Commissioner, the Agents-General, the American Attache and General Turner, Commanding the Canadians. His Majesty minutely inspected the lines, then the troops marched past, eliciting hearty cheers from hundreds of spectators on the hillside. The troops were under the command of General Newton-Moore.

His Majesty said he was more than delighted with the troops and all he had seen. Before leaving he decorated a number of Australian officers and men, including Captain Moore, the Gallipoli hero, who captured two machine-guns and killed five Turks single-handed.

The King, in a message to General Newton-Moore at the conclusion of the review, expressed satisfaction with the appearance of the fine body of men, and said, "I know you will acquit yourselves with credit when you reinforce the splendid Australian divisions at the front."

INDUSTRIAL DISCONTENT IN GERMANY.

GREAT LABOUR STRIKE IN BERLIN.

OVER 100,000 MEN OUT.

SEQUEL TO REDUCTION IN BREAD RATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 18.
Recd. 1-40 p.m., April 18.

For some days past news has been arriving of grave industrial discontent in Germany and a great strike of metal and wood workers and transport employees broke out during the week-end in Berlin, the first serious labour trouble since the strike of the munition workers after the conviction of Liebknecht. Well over a hundred thousand men are out.

The strike is apparently due to the reduction in the bread ration. No disturbances have broken out; the men either have not appeared at work at all or left after breakfast. Some munition workers also struck.

DEMONSTRATIONS OF STRIKERS.

The papers gloss the matter over, declaring that the work of some munition factories is being carried on by almost all hands. There have been street gatherings and street processions and pacifist leaflets have been distributed. A procession of strikers in Greater Berlin endeavoured to penetrate a part of the city but found access barred by police, though some bodies succeeded in entering the interior of the city.

OTHER INDUSTRIAL CENTRES ALSO AFFECTED.

Trades union leaders are doing the utmost to pacify the men, haranguing them, describing negotiations with Government on the food question. As a result the movement has been kept within bounds in Berlin, but is probably more serious in other labour centres, such as Chemnitz, from which no reports have yet been received.

A significant telegram was allowed to leave Germany last evening, stating that in the great majority of works which were idle the previous day work was resumed yesterday.

DAMAGE TO WINTER WHEAT HARVEST.

A German wireless last night airily remarked that only 125,000 had struck. The situation is not rendered easier by the statement issued by the German Agricultural Society that severe winter and protracted frosts have considerably damaged the winter wheat. Farmers are urged to sow all summer wheat possible, especially as barley is very scarce.

MENDACIOUS GERMAN COMMUNIQUES.

FALSE REPORT OF CAPTURE OF BRITISH GUNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 17.
Recd. 5-20 p.m., April 18.

Reuter's correspondent with British Headquarters, referring to the capture of 22 guns at Lagnicourt claimed in a German wireless message on 16th April, says, the German communiqués shame the most florid efforts of the Bagdad mendicant.

An advanced German wave admittedly reached a number of our guns which had been punishing them and began placing dynamite in the breech-locks, but owing to the swiftness of our counter-attacks only four eighteen-pounders and one light howitzer were disabled. Then the Germans were driven back to their own wire, where they were simply mown down.

Not a single gun was removed from the spot where it stood previous to the German attack.

MOVEMENT OF THE KING OF DENMARK.

GOING TO STOCKHOLM WITH CROWN PRINCE.

REUTER'S TELEGRAM.

LONDON, April 17.
Recd. 12 Noon, April 18.

Every movement of a crowded head is regarded nowadays as possessing some significance. The King of Denmark and the Crown Prince are going to Stockholm a week hence.

GERMAN BLOCKADE OF U. S. PORTS.

SUBMARINE FIRES ON AMERICAN DESTROYER.

100 MILES SOUTH OF NEW YORK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, April 18.
Recd 2-30 p.m., April 18.

A German submarine fired on an American destroyer a hundred miles south of New York. Thus the German submarine blockade of American ports has begun.

SUBMARINE ATTACK ON U. S. DESTROYER.

GERMANY'S FIRST RECOGNITION OF STATE OF WAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, April 18.
Recd. 11-40 p.m., April 18.

In connection with the German submarines attack on the United States destroyer, the Navy Department announces that the destroyer sighted the submarine running submerged. The latter fired a torpedo which missed the destroyer by thirty yards and them disappeared. This is Germany's first recognition of the existance of a state of war, though it was reported last week that Germany was about to declare prohibited area including Boston New York, Charleston, Savannah, Delaware Capes and Chesapeake Bay.

RESOLUTION ON U. S. ENTRY INTO WAR.

APPRECIATION OF PARLIAMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 17.
Recd. 12 Noon, April 18.

The following resolution relating to the intervention of the United States will be moved on the 18th instant. It will be proposed by Mr. Lloyd George and seconded by Mr. Asquith in the House of Commons and moved by Lord Curzon and seconded by Lord Crewe in the House of Lords:—

"This House desires to express to the Government and the people of the United States its profound appreciation of the action of the Government in joining the Allies, thus defending the high cause of freedom and rights of humanity against the gravest menace by which they have ever been imperilled."

FRENCH CO-OPERATION WITH U. S.

DEPUTATION OF M. KARDIEN AS HIGH COMMISSIONER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, April 17.
Recd. 7-25 a.m., April 18.

The distinguished political writer and Deputy, M. Kardien, is proceeding as High Commissioner of the French Republic to the United States with the plenary power to co-ordinate all technical measures of co-operation.

CANADA'S RECIPROCITY WITH U. S.

WHEAT AND SEMOLINA PLACED ON FREE LIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

OTTAWA, April 17.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., April 18.

The Government has placed on the free list wheat, wheat flour and semolina in accordance with the reciprocal agreement with the United States to send provisions to the Allies.

MOB ATTACK ON GERMANS IN BRAZIL.

PROVOKED BY THEIR FUSILLADE ON TRAM CAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

RIO DE IANNEIRO, April 18.
Recd. 11-40 p.m., April 18.

A crowd at Porto Alegre (Rio Grande do Sul) attacked and damaged two-hundred and seventy German houses and set fire to the German club hotel and a large store. The police were powerless. The fire spread to the houses of the Brazilians.

The riot was provoked by the Germans in the hotel opening a fusillade on a passing tramcar the occupants of which were cheering the Allies.

The mob entered the house of a German and found a coining plant. The occupier was arrested. The whole garrison of the State has been called out to prevent the spread of disorders.

UNDIVIDED COUNSELS OF EMPIRE.

INDIAN AND DOMINION REPRESENTATIVES HONOURED.

THE PREMIER'S MESSAGE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 17.
Recd. 12 Noon, April 18.

A reception was held this afternoon at the Imperial Institute in honour of the Dominion and Indian representatives attending the War Conference. It was organised by the British Imperial League, the British Empire Club and other bodies. There were 2,500 guests including Sir Robert Borden, Mr. and Mrs. Massey, Sir Joseph Ward, General Smuts, Sir Edward and Lady Morris, the Maharajah of Bikanir, Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Sir James Meston, Sir S. P. Sinha, the High Commissioners, the Agents-General, Mr. and Mrs. Harcourt, Lord Milner, Sir Edward and Lady Carson, Lord and Lady Selborne and Sir George Reid. The hostess was the Dowager-Countess of Jersey.

Mr. Lloyd George sent a message regretting his inability to attend. In their address of welcome the organisers said, "Many a battlefield has proved to the world that in fighting and in death the sons of the Empire are not divided. Your presence in London at this critical time as statesmen and Imperial advisers equally proves how undivided are the counsels of the Empire."

BRITISH ADVANCE ON TIGRIS.

TURKS FALL BACK WITHOUT OFFERING OPPOSITION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 17.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., April 18.

A Mesopotamia communiqué says General Maude, telegraphing yesterday, reports that the troops made a night march advance on the right bank of the Tigris to within one and a half miles of the position occupied by the Eighteenth Turkish Army Corps covering the Istabulat station on the Bagdad-Samara Railway. The enemy fell back without offering opposition.

CONTINUED MESOPOTAMIAN SUCCESS.

GREAT ENTHUSIASM IN EGYPTIAN CIRCLES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, April 18.

The "Pioneer's" Cairo correspondent writes:—The continued success of our troops in Mesopotamia is still the topic of conversation in Egyptian circles and the admirable proclamation issued by Lieut.-General Maude has made the happiest of impressions. As an instance of effect it has had, I may mention as soon as details were received here, the head of the Mesopotamian Ruyak (section of students) at Alazhar University proceeded to the Residency in order to congratulate the High Commissioner and present his thanks through him to the British Government. An enormous number of Moslem Egyptians have also called there and signed their names in the book with the same object.

7 BILLION DOLLAR BILL.

SENATE UNANIMOUSLY AGREED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, April 18.
Recd. 11-40 p.m., April 18.

The Senate has unanimously agreed to seven billion dollars revenue bill including amendments, which will necessitate a conferences between the two houses before the President can sign the measure.

PROLONGING LIFE OF PARLIAMENT.

SECOND READING OF BILL PASSED.

OPPOSITION ON IRISH QUESTION FAILS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 17.
Recd. 12 Noon, April 18.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law, moving the second reading of the Bill prolonging the life of Parliament until November 30th, said it would be a misfortune if an election were forced at present when we were in a critical phase of the war and our troops were engaged in the greatest operation since the war began and in which they were successful beyond his expectations.

Mr. Asquith thought that an election at present would not be a trustworthy indication of the feeling of the country.

Mr. Dillon moved the rejection of the Bill as a protest against the non-settlement of the Irish question.

Mr. Bonar Law, replying to the complaints that the Government had not indicated its intentions regarding Ireland, said he hoped that early next week it would be possible to indicate the Government's policy. The Government was devoting earnest attention to the problem.

Mr. Bonar Law referred to the prevailing atmosphere of goodwill and said there was no need absolutely to despair of arriving at some solution. He added that he hoped that the House which saw the beginning of the war would also see the end.

The Bill was read a second time by 286 votes to 52. The minority was composed wholly of Nationalists.

THE PEACE MOVEMENT.

FOLLOWED WITH CLOSEST INTEREST IN CENTRAL EMPIRES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 17.
Recd. 5-20 p.m., April 18.

It is apparent from various indications in the German papers that the peace movement is being followed with the closest interest. Comings and goings of Socialists of different countries in Scandinavian cities demonstrate, in spite of numerous denials and of German affectation of indifference, that Germany and Austria are equally anxious to establish a bridge for communicating with Russian pacifists.

The latest suggestion from German publicists is that they must not arouse the suspicions of Russians by over-eagerness, but must leave them time to reflect where their real interests lie, namely in friendship with their neighbour Germany.

ANGLO-FRENCH LABOUR DEPUTATIONS.

FRATERNISING AT PETROGRAD OVER COMMON INTEREST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, April 17.
Recd. 7-25 a.m., April 18.

The British and French Labour deputations were given an enthusiastic reception by the Congress of Workmen's and Soldiers' delegates. M. Tcheidze, the President, warmly welcomed them. Mr. O'Grady, in reply, said henceforth Britain and Russia would fight side by side for the destruction of the oppressor of the world, Kaiser William of Hohenzollern.

Finally the British, French and Russian delegates joined hands and sang the "Internationale."

RISE IN FOOD PRICES.

VIENNA THE WORST SUFFERER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 17.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., April 18.

Food prices in Canada have increased forty per cent., in the United States twenty-five per cent., in Italy seventy per cent. and Vienna 171 per cent. since July 1914.

NEW SHIPBUILDING YARDS.

SHIPPING CONTROLLER WANTS PROJECTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 17.
Recd. 12 Noon, April 18.

The Press Bureau says the Shipping Controller invites information of any projects to establish new shipbuilding yards. He also seeks to expedite the construction of marine engines.

SPECIAL BENGAL COMPANY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 18.

The special Bengal Company has now reached a strength sufficient to justify an attempt being made to expand it into a battalion, and orders to this effect will, it is understood, shortly be issued. To complete the battalion, a total of 1,700 men will be necessary and of these some 400 have been recruited up to date. The enlistment of Bengalis as horse drivers for artillery and for service in signal companies has also been authorised by Government. In addition it is hoped that Bengal will furnish at least 3 labour corps each 2,000 strong for service in France.

BOMBAY EXEMPTION TRIBUNAL.

WORK OF NATIONAL IMPORTANCE.

DECISION TO REST WITH MILITARY AUTHORITIES.

The Exemption Tribunal for Bombay resumed its sittings at the Town Hall, yesterday. The Tribunal consisted of Mr. W. C. Shepherd (President), and Lt.-Col. R. B. Low, D. S. O., and C. H. Bowman (members). Captain S. T. Sheppard represented the General Officer Commanding the Bombay Brigade.

REUTER'S ASSISTANTS REFUSED EXEMPTION.

Mr. A. H. Kingston of Reuter's Telegram Co. Ltd., and Mr. H. B. Edwards, its local editor, appeared in connection with their application. They were informed that the Military Authorities had complete discretion to arrange the hours of military training and to see that there was no unnecessary dislocation of business. The General Officer Commanding had powers to exempt any man from his liability to serve.

No exemption was granted and the matter was referred to the Selection Committee.

STAFF OF KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Mr. T. W. Birkett of Messrs. Killick Nixon & Co., appeared on behalf of the whole of the European superior staff and asked for permanent exemption for six of them on account of work of national importance.

OPINION OF MILITARY AUTHORITIES.

The President said they had just had an interview with General Knight, General Officer Commanding, and Mr. P. R. Cadell, Chief Secretary to Government, and they were informed that the Military Authorities had complete powers to make any arrangement necessary so as not to interfere with the business of a firm and that they could actually exempt an officer from liability to serve wholly or partially. The Tribunal under the circumstances thought it only right to trust to the Military authorities. The Tribunal did not think the work which the applicants had been doing, though admittedly of national importance, would be incompatible with military training.

Mr. Hebblethwaite of the same firm said they would not have put in these claims if they had known of the facts mentioned by the President.

EXEMPTION REFUSED.

The President intimated that this was no case for the Tribunal at all and that therefore the Tribunal would say exemption was refused.

A COAL-BROKER.

Mr. E. Phillips, a coal broker, said he wanted to do local service only, as, if he were taken away for three months, his business would be affected.

The President said this was a matter for the Selection Committee to deal with. Exemption was refused.

A PORTUGUESE SUBJECT'S CLAIM.

Mr. Peter L. Rodrigues claimed to be a Portuguese subject. He stated in his written application that he was a volunteer and was at present out of employ and that if he did not get employment by the 15th of this month he intended going to Goa where he had a home.

The Tribunal postponed further consideration of the claim so that the applicant could produce documents in support of his claim.

A CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTOR.

Mr. W. H. Smith, a railway employee, claimed exemption as he did not think it right to fight.

The President, refusing exemption, said it was a matter, for the Military authorities to deal with. He thought it was extremely improbable that the applicant would have actual combatant service to do in Bombay. The applicant should apply to the Selection Committee, if it was a case of employment on some active service.

ENGAGED ON MILITARY WORK.

The General Manager of Jost's Engineering Company appeared on behalf of Mr. F. H. McLoughlin, assistant manager, who is on special duty at Secunderabad in connection with electric installation work, which is being done there for the Military authorities and which would be finished in about two or three months. Mr. McLoughlin is still wanted by the Military authorities there.

The applicant was told that he should place the whole case before the Military authorities who would deal with it.

MANAGER OF A TOURING CIRCUS.

Mr. J. Jenkins, aged 42 years, manager of a circus, was told to go to Rajkote where he had registered. His company is touring in Kathiawar.

EMPLOYEES OF RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS.

The Tribunal decided to give total exemption upto the 1st of July to fifteen of the European employees of Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas, out of the twenty-seven for whom an application had been made. Mr. H. D. Gill, who represented the firm, said he did not want total exemption for all these men. The firm is doing munition work. The rest of the employees of Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas that had applied were asked to go to the Military authorities.

The Tribunal adjourned till to-day.

A SOLDIER'S PROTEST.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In reference to "Interested Matron's" letter in to-days issue of the "Chronicle," why does she not advocate wrapping the men up in cotton wool. What a shame that a poor civilian should have to do an hour or so at drill daily, when our sons and brothers are giving their lives in thousands on the different fighting fronts. Perhaps "Interested Matron" has not lost any-one dear and dear to her. The writer has, but they gave their lives for their country and helped to keep the business men in their positions. What is a few hours drill a week to an able-bodied man, and why should not he help to defend the land that is giving him his livelihood. *What* have they to complain of when thousands are sacrificing their lives? I'm sure one cannot think that the letter quoted was written by an Englishwoman. Our women are giving up their husbands, sons and fathers willingly to save our Empire from downfall, and to save our women and children from the terrible fate that has befallen thousands of married women and innocent girls at the hands of the Germans.

Pause "Interested Matron" and think!—Yours, etc.

A SOLDIER (and proud to be one.)

Bombay, April 18.

WHOLLY ELECTED LOCAL BODIES.

POONA MUNICIPALITY'S RESOLUTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, April 18.

The Poona City Municipality has passed a resolution placing on record its deliberate opinion that all members of all the local self-governing bodies should henceforth be elected by the people. It was resolved to communicate the resolution to the Viceroy for necessary action. A sub-committee has also been appointed to draw up a representation for submission to the Government of Bombay with a view to request them to grant the Municipality the privilege of having all its members elected by the people.

EMIGRATION CONFERENCE IN LONDON.

REPRESENTATIVES FROM INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 18.

At the Conference on Emigration to be held in London in May next the India Office will be represented by the Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, one India Office official, and the following officers from India:—Sir James Meston, K.C.S.I., Sir S. P. Sinha, Kt., Lieut.-Colonel W. M. Kennedy, C.I.E., I.A., and Mr. N. E. Marjoribanks, I.C.S. The last named gentleman will attend the Conference as having expert knowledge of the conditions of recruitment of labour.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

PLEA FOR OPTION TO ANSWER PAPERS IN VERNACULARS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, April 18.

A public meeting of the citizens of Ahmedabad was held under the auspices of the Gujerat Education League in the Premabhai Hall last evening Mr. Keshavlal Dhruva presided. A resolution was proposed by Mr. A. V. Thakkar of the Servants of India Society, supporting the proposal of Professor Limaye, now before the Senate of the Bombay University, to allow Matriculation candidates the option of answering papers except of the English language in their own vernaculars. He quoted from the experience of Japan regarding the medium of instruction being in a foreign tongue, and from the recent speech of the Viceroy at the conference of Directors of Public Instruction in Delhi.

Mr. Thakkar was supported by Mr. Chhatrapati, head master of a private high school, who narrated his personal experience of the difficulties from which students suffer at present. After some discussion and with one dissentient voice the resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. Jiwanlal, Bar-at-Law, proposed that the above resolution should be forwarded to the Senate of the University for information.

The president explained the anomaly of having the vernaculars for the M.A. examination and not a single paper in the vernaculars at the Matriculation examination. He hoped that the Senate will grant at least this option of answering papers other than those of the languages in the vernaculars of the students, which will facilitate their high school studies and leave more time to the study of English. He said no body wished that their acquaintance and study of the English language should be reduced, but English could not be learnt through lessons in history, geometry and Sanskrit.

With the usual vote of thanks the meeting dispersed.

TWO DARING DACOITIES.

NATTORE MERCHANTS ROBBED OF PROPERTY WORTH RS. 25,000.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 18.

Two daring dacoities are reported to have been committed simultaneously on Sunday night in the houses of Ramraghav Ghosh and Gobinda Ghosh, landowners and jute merchants of Jannagram village, in the jurisdiction of the Bagatipara police station, in the Nattore sub-division of the Rajshahi District. It is stated that the gang was composed of some 40 Bhadralog youths armed with guns and revolvers. They wore masks and carried leather bags. The ringleaders had bugles with which they sounded orders. The durwans were overpowered and two guns were seized by the dacoits before they could be used. The owners were forced to deliver the keys of the iron safes on pain of death. It is reported that the dacoits carried away property in cash and jewellery valued at Rs. 25,000.

LATEST CABLES.

BRITISH PROGRESS NEAR EPEHY.

VILLERS-GUISLAIN VILLAGE CAPTURED.

REUTER'S TELEGRAM.

LONDON, April 18.
Recd. 1-55 a.m., April 19.

Marshal Haig this afternoon reports:—We have made progress eastward and south-eastward of Epehy and have captured the village of Villers-Guislain. We have improved our position in the neighbourhood of Lagnicourt. It is raining.

ACUTE POLITICAL TROUBLE IN GERMANY.

TWO MINISTERS RESIGN,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 18.
Recd. 1-55 a.m., April 19.

A telegram from Vienna indicates that acute political trouble continues. Two more Ministers have resigned. It is believed they have done so because they regard the convocation of Reichsrath next month as highly inopportune, fearing that the Russian revolution will stimulate demands for reforms.

U. S. ASSISTANCE TO RUSSIA.

STRONG FEELING IN FAVOUR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, April 18.
Recd. 1-55 a.m., April 19.

The Government is only awaiting a definite word from Russia, regarding its needs whereupon it will give every needed assistance, financial and otherwise.

The feeling is that the United States should go to almost any length to assist and strengthen the new democratic regime and make its resistance to Germany more effective.

APPRECIATION OF U. S. INTERVENTION.

RESOLUTION IN COMMONS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAM.

LONDON, April 18.
Recd. 2-30 a.m., April 19.

The House of Commons this afternoon unanimously adopted amid cheers a resolution expressing profound appreciation of the United States' intervention in the war.

BRITISH ADVANCE

227 GUNS CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 18.
Recd. 1-55 a.m., April 19.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters wires that the British have captured 227 guns since April 9th.

The weather continues the most adverse the oldest soldier can recall. Nevertheless, since yesterday we have advanced between Gouzeaucourt and Villeret and have also pushed on the south of Lagnicourt, the tower of which we have retaken.

ANTI-GERMAN RIOTING IN BRAZIL.

REUTER'S TELEGRAM.

RIO DE JANEIRO, April 18.
Recd. 1-55 a.m., April 19.

Anti-German rioting appears to be spreading. It has now reached Rio Claro in the state of Sao Paulo and the Germans in Parana are becoming alarmed and are flocking into Santa Catharina, which is a German stronghold.

REVENTLOW'S ADVICE TO KAISER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, April 18.
Recd. 1-55 a.m., April 19.

Writing in the "Deutsche Tageszeitung" Count Reventlow warns the Kaiser not to heed appeals now appearing in many German newspapers to renounce the territorial expansion. "Without German victory" he says "German Monarchy would soon cease to exist."

OPERATIONS IN GERMAN EAST AFRICA.

GENERAL SMUTS' DESPATCH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 18.
Recd. 2-30 a.m., April 19.

The "London Gazette" publishes a despatch from General Smuts detailing the operations in German East Africa from October 28th 1916, to January 20th 1917, when he relinquished command. After mentioning the evacuation of 12,000 white troops at the end of 1916, owing to the prevalence of malaria and dysentery, and their replacement by the native troops, he emphasises that the success hitherto achieved in the most trying and most exacting campaign has been mainly due to the unremitting efforts and resolute endurance of all ranks. He pays a high tribute to the work of the Navy and the ready and effective assistance of the Governments of India, South Africa, British East Africa, Uganda and Zanzibar.

General Smuts details the services of the Indian Government including the keeping up of the flow of reinforcements and providing entire the food supply for the Indian troops, besides flour and certain stores for the British troops and also large quantities of other supplies. He mentions that the Indian ration was exceptionally good.

General Smuts states that the Government of South Africa has maintained a steady flow of reinforcements and supplied enormous numbers of coloured labourers, many thousands of horses, mules, and donkeys, hundreds of motor cars, and waggons, and large quantities of foodstuffs and other supplies. All demands were executed most carefully and promptly. He also gratefully acknowledges the help of the British, South African and Indian Red Cross Societies and of South African Gifts Committees.

NEW FRENCH OFFENSIVE.

(Continued from page 7.)

developed, the battle line therefore extending from the Oise into the Champagne. We have entire confidence in the coming heavy fighting.

FRENCH OFFENSIVE ON THE AISNE.

GERMAN COMMUNIQUE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 17.
Recd. 5-20 p.m., April 18.

A wireless German official message says: After their failure with heavy losses to break throught our lines on the Aisne, the French did not renew their attacks. There was bitter fighting throughout the day on both sides of Auberive in Champagne.

FRENCH AT THE FOOT OF BRIMONT HILL.

THEIR NEW TACTICS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 18.
Recd. 11-25 p.m., April 18.

The extension of the French attack to Champagne recorded in last night's communiqué illustrates afresh the new tactical method already practised by the British at Arras, namely, the constant enlargement of front as the attack progresses with great strength on the wings, so that when the objective is reached, there is no danger of a salient's inviting outflanking movement. This method enables better contact to be kept among the troops and facilitates the artillery fire.

The initial French successes in the greatest battle hitherto, in which it is estimated that two million men are engaged have cheered Paris more than anything since the beginning of the war and have depressed the Germans in a corresponding measure. This is evidenced by the remarkable wording of their communiqué, which is obviously preparing Germany for bad news.

The enormous weight of guns and numbers of men collected by Hindenburg and the desperation of the German resistance show that the enemy was thoroughly prepared for a great French offensive, and as the country north of the Aisne, especially the Craonne plateau, is most difficult, being full of hills, woods and deep ravines, the extent of the French gains so early in the battle is most wonderful. Not only has the Crown Prince been heavily defeated, but the advance of the French towards the east promises to release Rheims from its martydom, the latest phases of which have been most cruel.

The French are already at the foot of Brimont Hill, where guns are posted which have principally shelled the city.

ADMIRABLE BRITISH AND FRENCH OFFENSIVE.

DETERMINED ENEMY RESISTANCE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 18.
Recd. 11-25 p.m., April 18.

Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters wires that the enemy is resisting and counter-attacking with the greatest determination and there is every indication that the battle will be long and bitter and will continue until a decision is reached.

The correspondent watched the encirclement of one very powerfully organised village, which was a network of caves and cellars, defended with machine-guns protected frontally by fortified quarries and fire-swept valley. The whole was impregnable against a frontal attack. The rapidity of the fire of the seventy-fives preceding the attack was most amazing, the batteries belching scores of shells per minute for several minutes continuously. The infantry did not attempt to take the village which they encircled, as their objective was the plateau beyond. Terrible artillery and machine-gun fire and all kinds of pitfalls failed to check the assailants, who, an hour after the attack, were on the horizon all round the village, the defenders of which could be seen popping their heads from their underground fastnesses, trying to gather how the battle was going, obviously unaware that they had been surrounded.

The British and the French offensives are keeping step admirably. Pressure on one hundred miles of enemy front has been shifted daily, most skilfully so that the Boches are at their wits' end to know where to send their reserves. The enemy positions are falling more easily than did the Somme fortresses.

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

AGA KHAN CUP FINAL.

ALIGARH (0) DRAW WITH GRANT MEDICALS (0)

A SENSATIONAL FINISH.

SPLENDID GOAL-KEEPING ON BOTH SIDES.

A cup-final is always a big event and lovers of hockey turned out *en masse* to witness the trial of strength between these two teams on the Oval on Wednesday. Both the enclosures were full to overflowing and numerous seats were improved for the stream of spectators which flowed in incessantly from shortly after 5 p.m. Less fortunate spectators stood six or seven deep beyond the ropes on the bandstand and clock tower end. The ground wore quite a picturesque appearance and as the game went on in its varying phases it became a scene of wild enthusiasm—a phenomenon which was next to none of the previous cup-finals in glow and splendour. Both teams had out a large following, but our welcome visitors from Aligarh had, on their form against the Hornets, certainly a larger circle of admirers than the Grant Medicals. As matters turned out on Wednesday, a pointless draw or rather the form of the cup-holders came as a great surprise and disappointment to those who had pinned their faith on Aligarh victory. The Medical boys hotly contested Aligarh's claim for the Western India hockey championship and very nearly lowered the colours of the winners of the Hornets' team, but Mirza the skipper, in goal averted calamities.

The Grant Medical College team true to its past traditions rose equal to the occasion and evinced a great incentive to put their best foot forward in this struggle for supremacy. They put forth the best that was in them and more than amply justified the expectations of their supporters. Barring Misquita, in the forward line, who looked a little off colour, each and every one played at the top of his form, Wadia being the most shining luminary in their attacking force, while Braganza, Fernandez and Arkley were the mainstays of their defence. Wolsley in goal also saved in splendid form. Besides individual brilliance, the Medical defence coped with the Aligarh attack with remarkable judgment and alacrity—their resourcefulness in breaking up the opposing attack being exhilarating to a degree, while their feeding of forwards was in no way less praiseworthy. On the whole, their display was much above their usual form and they are to be congratualated on the persistent and puissant attack on the Aligarh defence, where, but for Mirza's brilliant saves—which practically saved the Aligarh team from a disaster—they persistently worried and taxed the Aligarh team's patience to its greatest limit. On the day's play, the Medicals were undoubtedly the better team and even if they had won, there would have been reason to cavil at the result

But what really surprised the majority of spectators was the most unaccountable falling off in form of the Aligarh team who were universally held to be hot favourites for the Cup. There are so many critics of the game, that it is difficult to opine on the subject. But from the experience the writer of this has of the game of hockey in particular, he is inclined to believe that it was mainly the defective half-back play of the Aligarh team combined with their scraggy forward work, however brilliant individually both of them might have been, that very nearly lost them the day. They were an absolutely uneven lot and practically lost that balance between attack and defence,—which had won them the classic distinction in their fight with the Hornets. Their efforts were rather spasmodic, though for individual smartness they were in no way inferior to their opponents. But want of cohesion as a line against opposition is just the thing that was most noticeable in the Aligarh form. Their halves would not keep to their place,—everyone wanting to play everywhere, while their forwards would neither drop back to defensive measures, when emergency arose, nor would they resort to that neat short passing which had characterised their operations in their previous encounters. In fairness to the Aligarh team it should be stated that they also missed some splendid openings,—as Wolsley the Medical custodian, quite successfully negotiated some fine shots by Asad, Mustafa and Fateh Mahomed in the second half, just as Mirza warded off shots from Rane, Wadia and Perkins in the initial period. As for missed chances both teams were no doubt equally at fault, but judging from the balance of exchanges, taken over both periods and the consistency of form the Medicals were slightly better than the Aligarh team.

Barring a few minutes in both the opening and closing period of the initial half, the Medicals thoroughly mastered the situation for full 25 minutes of this half. But after ends had been changed the exchanges grew even and the Aligarh forwards supported by a fairly improved defence made matters quite hot for the Medical defence which, however persistently refused to be beaten. As already stated it was a game of missed chances, but it should be stated that the Medical chances were of a more character than those of their opponents.

No score having been registered in the usual sixty minutes' play, play for an extra period of 10 minutes was ordered, but try as they would neither team could secure the lead as the game thus ended in a draw and neither side scoring.

The teams lined up as follows:—

ALIGARH.

R — Mirza — L

Shafi — Akbar

Abrur — Mashud — Mahbub

Anwar — F. Mahomed — Mustafa — Asad Hadi

O

Perkins Rane — D'Souza — Wadia — Musquita

Fernandez — Braganza — Prescott

Arkley — Smith

Wolsley

L — R

GRANT MEDICALS.

Referees.—Messrs. Ward and Moir.

THE RE-PLAY.

The re-play of the drawn tie in the final between the Grant Medical College and the M. A. O. College, Aligarh, will be played on Friday, the 20th instant, on the Oval at 5-30 p.m.

BIHAR ORDER ON MR. GANDHI.

GOVERNMENT PROHIBIT LABOUR INVESTIGATION.

NOTICE SERVED UNDER CR. PROCEDURE CODE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 18.

Mr. M. K. Gandhi engaged in an enquiry of the conditions of indigo cultivations in Champaran, Bihar, has been served with a notice under section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

BANKIPORE, April 18.

News has been received here from Motihari, headquarters of District Champaran in north Behar, that Mr. M. K. Gandhi who has gone there on a mission to investigate the relations between planters and their tenants has been served with a notice under section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code by the District Magistrate to leave the district and that Mr. Gandhi has refused to obey these orders. Until last night there was no summons issued against him.

This morning Mr. H. S. L. Polak, who came here last night, on being informed by Mr. Gandhi, of what was happening and after consultation with Mr. Hasan Imam with whom he stayed, left for Motihari with the Hon. Mr. M. Haque and others. It is stated here that prior to proceeding to Motihari Mr. Gandhi went to Muzzaffarpore and there met the Commissioner of the Division, the Collector, and the Secretary of the Planters' Association and informed them of his intention to investigate the question of relations between the planters and their tenants on the spot. It is alleged that at the Conference, Mr. Gandhi was asked not to proceed with the inquiry by the Commissioner, who is reported to have said that Government were themselves enquiring into it. To this Mr. Gandhi is reported to have retorted saying "You help me, and I will help you."

After this he proceeded to Motihari and while he was interviewing some villagers he was sent for and the notice served upon him. Local pleaders here have offered to defend Mr. Gandhi, but he has replied that he does not wish to be defended.

LATER.

News received from Motihari this evening states that Mr. Gandhi appeared before the Magistrate, to-day, to answer the charge of disobeying the notice under section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The terms of this notice are not known yet. Mr. Gandhi has agreed not to go to the villages until Saturday, pending Government orders.

Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code runs thus:

144. (1) In cases where, in the opinion of a District Magistrate, a Chief Presidency Magistrate, a Sub-divisional Magistrate, or of any other Magistrate specially empowered by the Local Government or the Chief Presidency Magistrate or the District Magistrate to act under this section, immediate prevention, or speedy remedy is desirable, no such Magistrate may, by a written order stating the material facts of the case and served in manner provided by section 134 direct any person to abstain from a certain act or to take certain order with certain property in his possession or under his management, if such Magistrate considers that such direction is likely to prevent, or tends to prevent, obstruction, annoyance or injury, or risk of obstruction, annoyance or injury to any person lawfully employed, or danger to human life, health or safety, or a disturbance of the public tranquillity, or a riot, or an affray.

(2) An order under this section may, in cases of emergency or in cases where the circumstances do not admit of the serving in due time of a notice upon the person against whom the order is directed, be passed *ex parte*.

(3) An order under this section may be directed to a particular individual, or to the public generally when frequenting or visiting a particular place

(4) Any Magistrate may rescind or alter any order made under this section by himself or any Magistrate subordinate to him, or by his predecessor in office.

(5) No order under this section shall remain in force for more than two months from the making thereof; unless, in cases of danger to human life, health or safety, or a likelihood of a riot or an affray, the Local Government, by notification in the official Gazette, otherwise directs.

JOY RIDING AT THE FRONT.

III.—CONSOLATIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

BY GEORGE BERNARD SHAW.

The following is the third of the series of articles which Mr. Bernard Shaw is contributing to the "Daily Chronicle":—

If, as is likely enough, you are in a hopeless moral muddle about the war, you may be curious as to how they reconcile it with their conscience at the front to heap death on destruction in the amazing manner I have tried to describe, and whether I write as a human being or a fiend when I shamelessly avow that I enjoyed my week at the front much more than I enjoyed my last week at the seaside.

To take the latter and lesser point first, war does not blot out the glory of the sun or the spacious beauty of the broad fields of France in their dazzling robe of snow; and a hungry and social man does not enjoy a meal and good company at quarters or headquarters any the less because the table is a mess-table, even when the windows are shaken by occasional shells going or coming. Talking about the war among soldiers is not depressing and sometimes revolting, like talking about it among civilians. To the civilian the war is often not a war at all; it is a squabble, to be conducted by writing anonymous postcards and throwing a dead cat back and forward over the garden wall. To him, when a British soldier kills a German soldier, it is a heroic deed: when a German soldier kills a British one, it is a dastardly assassination. No soldier on service goes on like that. All the thoughtful soldiers (and war makes soldiers very thoughtful) clearly understand that there is a morality of war quite distinct from the morality of peace, just as the morality of an interview with a tiger in the jungle is distinct from the morality of an interview with a missionary; but they do not ridiculously condemn the actions of their enemy in terms of the peace morality whilst they justify their own in terms of the war morality.

PACIFIST AND MILITARIST.

Pacifism does not trouble the Higher Command in the least. The Quakers can not teach an Army Commander, much less a Commander-in-Chief, anything about the horrors of war. He can shake hands whole-heartedly with President Wilson both on that point and on the abstract desirability of avoiding a victory. A victory for anybody is a victory for war; and whether your General is professionalised enough to desire a victory for war or humane enough to deprecate it, the practical moral for him is the same; he strains every nerve to avoid a victory—for the other fellow. And the other fellow does the same. Thus all the tangle and tedium of the controversy between the pacifist and the militarist disappears on the battlefield; for whether you fight for victory or fight to make victory impossible, the result is the same; you fight like the very devil anyhow. The piety of the Kaiser, whose favourite reading, if I am rightly informed, is a collection of Bishop Boyd Carpenter's sermons, which he has had translated expressly to be read aloud to him, produces exactly the same result in the field as that worship of Wotan and Thor with which he is absurdly credited, or as the enthusiastic atheism of Frederick the Great. I did not ask Sir Douglas Haig or Sir Henry Rawlinson whether they sympathised with Quaker Stephen Hobhouse or with fire-eating Admiral Fisher, not because it would have been indiscreet—for they put me extremely at my ease by their frankness and hospitality—but because it did not matter.

For good or evil, when once the cause is staked on the sword, Cromwell, Washington, and Lincoln must go through with it as resolutely as Ivan the Terrible, Alexander, or Napoleon. The more they desire the end of the war, the harder they must fight to reach it. When clever literary amateurs like von Bernhardi or the late General Butler pontificate about war being a biological necessity, it is well that Dr. Chalmers Mitchell, as a professional biologist, should demonstrate that if they understood biology they would know better; but when the enemy's barrage rains on you or his bayonet makes for your stomach, the biology does not matter and the necessity does: all you need consider then is that the best parry is a thrust, and the best way out of a barrage the way towards the gun. One does not trouble about the danger of damp sheets when the house is on fire; and, granted as much as you like that both we and the Germans ought to have managed better than to go to war, now that we have done it we must put our backs into it, not sparing our souls at home any more than the soldiers spare their bodies abroad. They tell me that even the German prisoners often show an eager interest in the safety and success of their new comrades.

A REAL MORALITY.

This is not really more strange than that French and British soldiers should be fighting on the same side, or that Irish soldiers whose patriotism consists in an implacable political hostility to England should carry her flag, or the French flag, or any flag, to victory sooner than fail in the supreme duty of putting up a good fight. This may seem to you a queer morality, a boyish morality, a silly and destructive morality; but it is a real one; and unless you can understand it you will never be any use to your country or any other country during a war. Please note that it is, within camp limits, a cosmopolitan, supernational, essentially neighbourly morality, and therefore one which it specially behoves a Pacifist to understand.

A celebrated civilian playwright put into the mouth of a ruinously pious king the sentiment that "Thrice is he armed that hath his quarrel just." Setting aside the obvious comment that there are no just quarrels in the world; because when people quarrel they cease to be just, and if they had been just before they would not have quarrelled, one must say bluntly that war is not concerned with the justice of its quarrel. That is one of the main objections to war as an institution, and the one that will eventually uproot it from human morality. But it is too late to consider it when the sword is drawn. You cannot vindicate outraged morality by surrendering or allowing yourself to be beaten. On the contrary, if you are in the wrong and desire to acknowledge it and make amends you must achieve victory or your amends can have no value. Let us suppose for the sake of argument that the Kaiser becomes convinced that his declaration of war was a crime; that it is his duty to restore Lorraine to France and Schleswig to Denmark; that he owes Belgium an apology and a colossal indemnity; and that he should make us a present of his fleet and connive German activity to the land. If he were to do this now (assuming, of course, that his subjects would not at once consign him to an Irrenanstalt), there would be no grace nor moral significance in the operation; it would be interpreted simply as the ransom offered by a defeated combatant. Only with his foot on our necks could he make an admiring and edified world dub him Wilhelm the Magnanimous. I press this on the consideration of the British citizen who has qualms of conscience about our part in the war. He has plenty of partisans in the trenches. can assure him with some confidence that there is not a professional soldier at the front, on either side, who is imposed on by the special pleading which was put up in this country in 1914 to avoid the disruption of a political party, and in Germany to save the credit of a dynasty. The soldiers all damn the party politicians and the courtiers with the greatest heartiness, and feel far more strongly against those who smoothly said peace when there was no peace, and left us only half prepared to meet our engagements, than against the thorough-going Tolstovans.

In the trenches there are plenty of Socialists, internationalists, haters of war, men who read the "Labour Leader" and eschews the "Morning Post." But can any sane man's mind be so confused as to suppose that they raise white flags, or fold their arms and allow themselves to be killed, or desire victory for the Hohenzollern? On the the contrary, they are among the best of the fighting material. They, too, wish to dictate the terms of peace; and they know that they cannot do that if they are conquered. There is at home a childish sort of conceit that imagines it to be possible for a member of a nation to say, "I don't hold with war," or "I don't hold with Lloyd George,"—or with Bonar Law, or Russia, or French Republicanism, or Barabbas, or what not, and to refuse to help in the war accordingly. But that does not survive a day at the front. When war overtakes you, you must fight, and fight to win, whether you are the aggressor or the aggrieved, whether you loathe war as the kingdom of hell on earth or regard it as the nursery of all the virtues. It is not that you must defend yourself or perish; many a man would be too proud to fight on those terms. You must defend your neighbour or betray him; that is what gets you. You may swear never again to vote for any person or party who had a hand in bringing about the war, or you may look forward with exultation to a century of triumphant khaki elctions; but if you have an atom of common sense and sympathy with the man in the field, you will help your soldiers to victory for all you are worth, even if you are longing for the peace that will restore them to their homes and make the war seem an incredible nightmare from which Europe has awakened.

THE DEVASTATIONS OF WAR.

This is why there are no politics or pacifist agitations at the front, though there are more earnest politicians and pacifists there than anywhere else on earth.

The devastations of war are not all to be deplored. I shall not attempt to console those mourners for the Louvain library who have always voted against a penny rate for a library in their own parish; and I will not pretend that Ypres and Arras are as pleasant to see as they were when I saw them in peace. But have been a member of a sanitary authority, concerned with the clearance of slum areas and the administration of Building Acts; and the tragedy of the Somme district began for me in some of the villages which have not been demolished, not in those which have. A comparison of what the Germans have done to Albert with what I should like to do to London or Manchester would make the Kaiser seem veritable Angel of the Passover beside me. As to your mediaeval Cloth Halls and the like, what right had we to sponge on the Middle Ages for the beauty we would not produce ourselves? I say 'would not' advisedly; those who say that we could not may be referred to the art school of Birmingham (of all places!) where Mr. Catterson Smith has taken the common English boy, with no more than a common taste for drawing; and elicited from him drawings that have all the mediaeval qualities.

As soon as we really want an Ypres of mediaeval charm we can have it. If we do not want it, nobody but a handful of members of the Art Workers' Guild will suffer the smallest privation by the smashing of the Cloth Hall and the Cathedral. I have loved these things and taken trouble to see them as much as any man; but I know that as good fish are in the sea as ever came out of it, and better. When the affected taste for fish becomes a genuine imperative appetite, as it was from the twelfth century to the fifteenth, those fish will be caught. So blaze away, brave gunners on both sides: if you only slay enough Philistines and reduce Commercialism to ruins you may prove the best builders of all. Either "the best is yet to be," or the sooner we all blow one another off the face of the earth the better.

SUPER-PLOUGHING.

They tell us, too, that the Somme front is blasted and ruined for ever. Childe Harold, in the Peninsula, said of our Army and their foes, that they had served but—

"To feed the crow on Talavera's plain
And fertilise the field that each pretends to gain."

And now, it is said, matters are worse. We sterilise the field that each pretends to gain. But is this so? The artillery major who obligingly blew half a field to bits for me so that I might see how it was done, assured me that he was doubling the value of the farmer's land by a super-ploughing which no farmer could afford. "But," said I, "how are these pits to be filled up and smoothed over for the tillage?" "I could shove them together with a few charges of dynamite," he said; and I lent a ready ear, as I have always held that "To plough and hoe, to reap and sow, and be a farmer's boy" is an unendurable lot, and that artillery will find its true service in agriculture, as it has already done in locomotion (for your motor-car cylinder is a cannon).

But how of the effect of all this on the men? Here there is nothing reasonable to be said; we are face to face with the fact that pugnacity is still a part of human nature, and that civilisation is in its infancy. Men will play at war when there are no battles to fight; their cinema films and magazine stories prove that war is a favourite food of their imagination; they volunteer for war without waiting to be compelled; and they go back to it after suffering its worst hardships.

When Garibaldi offered them starvation, wounds and death, they jumped at the chance; when Mazzini offered them the millennium they took no interest in him. At the front you see men coming from the trenches so tired that their mouths hang open; and you have only to read the pages of Mr. Patrick Macgill to learn that nothing but the fascination of war could make their lot bearable. Others, returning to the trenches after their respite, are more serious and concerned. All of them would describe themselves as completely "fed up" with war. They are not joking, nor singing songs, nor making the least pretence of enjoying themselves. But they are no more hopelessly wretched than I. An officer with whom I condoled on the unutterable boredom of war admitted it to the fullest; but mentioned, as a set off, that "there is always something exciting." And this something is nothing but war itself. Men torn from civil life of the most prosperous and comfortable kind, and engaged in the most perilous service under conditions that would, one would suppose, make them envy a Polar explorer say without affectation that they have never been so happy. They seek terrors and hardships more determinedly than warm clothes, comfortable firesides and security. The "never again" of the civilian papers, the apology for the war on the ground that it is to end war, finds no echo at the front. The soldier may pity those who have been driven from their wrecked homes to wander on the face of the earth in helpless vagabondage, and are the victims of war without having any part in it. He does not pity himself.

THE WAR SPIRIT IN MANKIND.

Great correspondents like Mr. Philip Gibbs, finely sensitive to the miseries of the troops, and with literary power enough to convey a heartbreaking sense of it, nevertheless seek war out and see it through, fascinated by the spirit which drives men to endure and defy so much outrageous mischief and danger. The soldier says that war is hell; but he does not say that it is a crime. We make many accusations against Germany, some of them ridiculous enough in view of similar exploits of our own; but when a man becomes a soldier he ceases to blame her for bringing war upon Europe, though that is the real grievance of pacifist morality against her. Therefore, the moralising which represents the waste and destruction, the tortures and terrors and sufferings of the war, as quite unmixed horrors, may be edifying and human; but it is not true to nature at the front. The strange satisfactions and fascinations which men find in war may be rooted in that part of their nature which is common to the paleface, the redskin brave, and the Zulu warrior. They may be largely a reaction against the dullness of a civil life that satisfies none of their heroic instincts, do not justify them, and I know, that they must finally be satisfied in nobler ways or sternly repressed and discarded; but I should be foolish and dishonest if I attempted to ignore them.

Then there are the reasonable and intelligible benefits of "service" as distinguished from the selfish commercial money hunting of the merely unsocial private adventurer. In the Army you do not have to think of money, nor to cut out your neighbour, nor to cheat and adulterate and entrap customers by lying advertisements. Instead of your hand being against every man's and every man's hand against you, you are continually trying to get things done in the best possible way for the benefit of your comrades in arms, of your country, of the whole of which you are a part. You may not escape from the bribing contractor and the corrupt quartermaster or the thief who steals your kit; but at least they are recognised as criminals, as the disgraces and accidents of a system normally honourable, whereas commerce is normally competitive and places your individual pocket before all the higher objects of ambition. It is quite reasonable to hope that many a man who has gone into the Army a commercialised cad will come out of it a public spirited gentleman. There will be ennobled men to set against maimed ones, and saved souls to set against dead bodies. This is an argument, not for the perpetuation of war but for the purification of peace; but as long as peace remains unpurified, and war remains in some respects nobler, let us give it its due and not deliver ourselves to the oppression of an unrelieved horror.

DRAWBACKS OF WAR.

There are dawbacks; or if commerce at its worst makes a man a rogue, discipline at its worst makes him an automaton; and a rogue is better than an automaton, and often much less cruel. But the military automaton of the barrack is a peace product of whom the vicissitudes and surprises of war make short work. The main objection to the huge modern military systems is not that they produce wars, but that they are reduced to absurdity for such long periods by peace. For the soldier in the field there is something to be said, for the soldier in the barracks, nothing. We had better reform the barracks and get rid of war; for, when all is said, war is a frightful calmity, and can be defended only on the ground that our inertia is so gross that nothing but gigantic calamities will induce us to reform. All the military virtues could be exercised in a decently organised civil life; and all the reforms could be effected by reason and conscience as well as by terror. But we did not so exercise them; and the Germans did not so exercise them; and now we must take the consequences. To become Tolstoyans in the middle of a war which we brought on ourselves by being fire-eaters in time of peace (in so far as we were anything but lazy pleasure seekers) would be to show ourselves as unwarlike as we were uncivilised a people unfit to survive on either plane. At all events, at the front—and in these columns I am concerned with the front—they will not make peace unless their enemy forces them to though they have reasons to desire it of which no civilian can form any adequate conception.

The power to make peace, and the responsibility for war and its enormous mischiefs, do not rest with the Army, but with the politicians at home who wield this monstrous engine of death and devastation. It is an engine which a wise man would hesitate to trust in the hands of God, much less in the hands of men who have sustained no higher test than that of a Parliamentary election. Since they have undertaken as gods to control, it and had their undertaking accepted, they must do their best, under the full responsibility which can be charged upon them only by full powers; but if even one shot too many be fired the guilt will lie on them and not on the soldier. For at this rate of destruction the prayer of the peoples must be, not "Give us peace in our time," but "Give us peace in all time." As to the heroes, who do not desire peace, there will be for them the "mental fight" of William Blake, who, long after Waterloo, did not let his sword sleep in his hand. His Jerusalem is still to be built; and it will not be built with howitzers. They are too easy to fire.

G. B. S.

ZULUS AND BASUTOS IN FRANCE.

SOUTH AFRICAN NATIVES TO WORK NOT FIGHT.

Reuter's correspondent writing from the War Correspondents' Camp in France, says:—

To-day I visited one of the many camps which are already occupied by the South African Native Labour Corps in various parts of the war area.

In the ranks of this motionless array, standing rigidly to attention, were splendid looking Zulus, sturdy Basutos from the Northern Transvaal, and deep chested Pondos. Willing volunteers, every one of them, who have exchanged their sunny luxuriance for the bitter cheerlessness of this particularly severe winter in order to do their "bit" towards winning the war.

To me those natives were a human monument to the work of the men who have made the Empire. The officer who conducted me around their compound was a gentleman distinguished in current South African history, who had sacrificed an important position in order to help establish this labour corps.

He called three men out of the ranks—one a nephew of Cetewayo, another a son of Dinizulu, the third named Dwalana. I desired him to ask Dwalana whether there was any message he would like to send to South Africa.

His reply, interpreted, was that he and his comrades were proud to be with the great Army of the Empire in France; that they were well cared for and happy, and that although the weather had been such as they had never dreamed of before, yet thanks to plenty of good, warm clothes, dry huts, with big fires, and a generous supply of blankets, they were getting through it quite well.

GENERAL BOTHA'S SCHEME.

I saw enough to satisfy me that this man was not merely speaking to make a good impression. These native labourers are virtually treated the same as our own troops when in rest. They wear a blue serge uniform, not dissimilar to that of the Royal Marines, with blue cloaks, Stetson hats (frequently adorned, according to taste), ammunition boots and puttees.

The term of enlistment is for one year, but I was told that most of the natives have expressed their intention of "seeing it through," which means that they will remain longer if wanted.

The scheme is another of General Botha's great services to the Empire, and a real tribute of gratitude is due to him and to the indefatigable little band of officers who have created the South African Native Labour Corps.

AN EXPERIENCED ASTROLOGER!

Inform us of your birth-place, exact birt time (Standard, Madras or Bombay) date, and time of question.

CHARGE—One question for one rupee (Please do not send stamps.)

We have many certificates secured from various people. (All work by correspondence no time for personal interview).

V. N. KHANDEKAR,
9, Kasba, Peona City.

"TO-NIGHT, I STRIKE!"

To my faithful friends—The Call! Five years I have waited for revenge. To-night Townsend, feasted by society, is at the height of his ambition. To-night I strike! In our House of Mystery, at the hour appointed for performing our secret rites, meet me—"ULTUS."

ULTUS is the latest, the Grandest and the most Sensational Serial offered by the famous Gaumont Co.

To miss this **ULTUS** week is to enter on four weeks of regret. To attend this week and begin to follow **ULTUS** is to fill the **FOUR MOST DELIGHTFUL DAYS** in your Diary. It's engagement extraordinary. So start our weeks of pleasure to-night! If you are a Lover of mystery and adventure you **must** like it—your pulse **must** be quickened.

YOU STRIKE The Bargain **TO-NIGHT**

OLYMPIA

THE FIRST AND FOREMOST SERIAL PLAYHOUSE,
SANDHURST ROAD.
TIME & RATES AS USUAL.

A REWARD OF Rs. 1,000.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED.

SALAMMISRI MURABBA

WE HAVE SEVERAL CERTIFICATES.

REGISTERED.

The well-known remedy for nervous debility, loss of blood, loss of memory, constipation and indigestion, etc.

SALAMMISRI is the fruit of a plant which grows in abundance in places round about KABUL KHANDAHAR in AFGHANISTAN.

This **MURABBA** is prepared with these fruits and several other precious things. It contains no poisonous ingredients.

This **SALAMMISRI MURABBA** highly develops the Muscular Systems and cures every disease and keeps the body in perfect health. First use the **MURABBA** and then see the result. Beware of base imitations prepared of well-boiled Potatoes and some other roots.

The above mentioned rupees will be awarded to any one who can prove that this **MURABBA** does not contain real **SALAMMISRI.**

N.B.— If I refuse to pay the AWARD OF Rs.1,000 who becomes entitled to, he is quite welcome to get the same from me through THE COURT OF LAW.

Prices per tin of 15 tolas of **MURABBA** Rs. 2. Postage charge from 1 to 3 tins As. 6 extra. Directions will be sent with the Parcel. Write your addresses clearly and perfectly.

Use of 1 tin gives complete effect, and the use of 2 or 3 tins gives a permanent remedy.

While purchasing the murabba through our agency, shop or V. P. P. beware of being deceived by imitators and carefully examine our registered trade mark and name on every tin.

D. MANNALAL, NATIVE DOCTOR OF DELHI,
No. 5, Avenue Road, Bangalore City.

Result of the War

Will never be more interesting than what a prospectus of the India Provident Company Ltd., the Safest and Cheapest House for Life and Marriage Assurances will be to you. Because it will tell you how you can get your life insured on a monthly premium of Re. 1 only to get up to Rs. 500. Possesses Govt. Securities. Claims paid over Rs. 1,00,000.

WANTED agents also on most liberal terms. Earnest workers earning Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 a month working at leisure hours only.

For particulars apply at once mentioning this paper to the Secretary, 29, Grey Street, Calcutta.

RUBBER STAMP
Mfrs. & Engravers.
P. P. RELE & SONS,
119 KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY

SAJAN & CO.
Elphinstone Circle, Fort, BOMBAY.
ROOFING
WHITE GLAZED
FLOORING
MARBLE
TILES
Suppliers to Government, Public Works Department & Native States.
Tel. Add. SAJAN & CO. BOMBAY.

VEGETONE.

A Vegetable Extract.

For YOU, your FRIEND, your HOUSEHOLD and for EVERYONE.

A healthful Beverage, a hot Drink, and more suitable and nourishing than objectionable meat extracts, obtained from questionable sources. One cup costs a fraction of an anna.

Food value is equal to 4 annas worth of soup made from meat.

Full particulars and trial tin sufficient for 50 cups for Rs. 1/12 post free V.P.P. from Sole Agents—

VEGETONE,
7, Green Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Dr. C. BISON'S SELF-PROTECTOR.

Fills up the lost and destroyed vitality, strengthens the nerves, rebuilds the worn-out constitution, and thus makes the living real from unpleasant and tired life. Rs. 8.

AMERICAN MEDICO OFFICE,
22, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

Heller's Bed-bug killer is a liquid preparation guaranteed to thoroughly destroy bedbugs, fleas, &c. It does not injure clothes, furniture &c., and can, therefore, be used freely anywhere.

¼ lb. tins Ans. 7 each.
½ lb. tins Ans. 12 each.

OF ALL DEALERS.
Sole Agents.
KOTHARI SUTARIA & CO.,
HUMMUM ST., FORT, BOMBAY.

Digitized by the financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

The WORLD vs. YOU

DO YOU THINK that you can get along all right without a CASH REGISTER?

Do you know that there is hardly a user of the CASH REGISTER today who did not once think the same way? Think what that means when practically the whole World takes, dishonesty, forgetting to note Credit Sales, and in fact the want of proper SYSTEM swallows up a goodly portion of their income.

Mr. Merchant, it is now high time that you should change your old ways and adopt the NATIONAL SYSTEM which

now uses CASH REGISTERS.

It is true that the World once got along without CASH REGISTERS, and even now many Merchants plod on without them. But what has been the result! The Merchants do not get all the profits which they are entitled to, because mis-

will save for you Time, Trouble and Money. They cost so little and do so much. It has benefitted more than a MILLON AND HALF MERCHANTS. Then why not YOU!

Come and see the different kinds of Registers in our Office.

THE NATIONAL CASH REGISTER Co.,

General Agent:—Mr. P. MUNCHERJI. DALAL STREET.

YOUR EYES

If your eyes are giving you trouble, or your present Glasses are not suiting you, let us test your sight and tell you the reason why: without obligation on your part, of course.

LAWRENCE & MAYO

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
to the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in the East,

No. 44, HORNBY ROAD
(Macmillan Buildings), BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 1827.

Also at Cairo, Delhi, Calcutta, Simla, Madras, Lucknow, Rangoon.

HEAD OFFICE: 19, NEW OXFORD ST., LONDON.

Relieves immediately without injection

CURES IN 48 HOURS

Each Capsule bears the Name MIDY

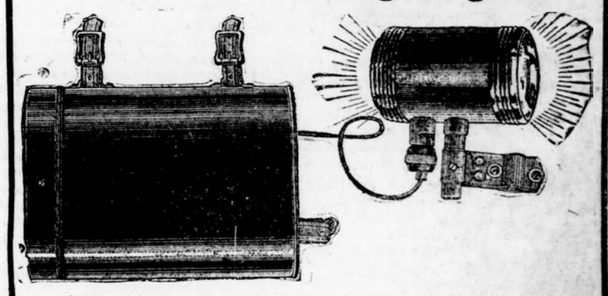
Beware of imitations and Counterfeits

ALL SORTS of KYDNEY and URINARY COMPLAINTS

PARIS, 8, rue Vivienne. – Sold by all Chemists.

ELECTRIC

Buggy and Carriage Lights.



Away with those dim, unreliable and greasy candles. Use Electric Lamps in your Carriages and Buggies.

No stopping to buy candles or matches.

They require no matches to light them and will stand any weather, wind and vibration and remain neat and clean always.

No stopping by Police for blown out candles.

Just turn a switch and get a beautiful clear light ahead and a red signal behind.

Forget all troubles attached to candle lights.

Fitted with a battery that lasts one to two years with average use, in a substantial Teak box.

Price	Rs.	35-0-0	a pair complete.
Better Quality ..	„	40-0-0	„ „
Best Quality	„	50-0-0	„ „
Spare batteries ..	„	16-0-0	for any of the above sets.

Prices are for complete lights including fixing brackets, batteries, battery boxes, etc., etc.

Eastern Electric and Trading Co., Karachi.

Telegrams: "ELECTRIC," KARACHI.

Cadbury's Chocolates

JUST ARRIVED.

King George, King Edward, Imperial, Tudor, Selected, Milk Chocolate, Nut Chocolate, Chocolate de Luxe, Tropical Melcato, Chocolate in tins, in packets, in tablets, in boxes, etc., etc.

Mongini Brothers,

62, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882 on 21st December).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Rs. 30,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 15,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 3 per cent. per annum allowed on daily balance over Rs. 500 from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.
DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.
Purchase and Sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.
DETAILED Rules and further particulars on application.
AUDITORS: Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants, act as weekly Auditors of the Bank.
5 per cent. Exchequer Bonds are bought and sold by the Bank.

HEAD OFFICE:
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
Manager.

HIGH LIFE

THE TRUE TEST OF RELIABLE TIMEKEEPERS.

Full Jewelled; Lever; Sterling Silver Rs. 30;

Ditto with Radium Dial; Rs. 35;

Catalogue on application.

MADORINA WATCH Co., Ltd.

HORNBY ROAD; BOMBAY.

I. C. O. SALAD OIL

For Salads and Cooking

Our old grocer knew how to start us off right" said the bride "it's the pride of the pantry. With it we are fined for company.

For making Mayonnaise French Dressing and the like, it replaces olive and other imported oils with equal satisfaction and the cost is a great deal less. For general cooking and frying it safely takes the place of ghee or butter at one third the price.

Sold by all progressive dealers in 1lb., 3½lbs., and 35lbs. tins.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY THE

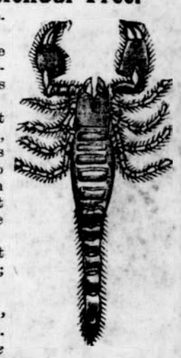
Indian Cotton Oil Co. Ltd.,

Hummum Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

(Phone 2135.)

Free! Free! Free

New year's beautiful Coloured Wall-Calendar Free.



Treatise on Plague—Price cloth As. 8, Paper-Cover As. 4, Postage 1 to 3 copies As. 2.

Specific for Scorpion Sting—It removes the poison and relieves the pain instantaneously. Price As. 8, Postage 1 to 3 phials As. 3.

(1) Specific for Sun Rays and Hot wind—A single dose cures fever, thirst, headache and restlessness due to sun rays and hot wind. Price As. 8. Postage 1 to 3 phials As. 5. (2) Guard against Sun rays and hot wind. It is sweet, pleasant and the best cooler. Price Re. 1. Postage 1 to 3 phials As. 8.

Pransanjibani—This medicine cures almost all sorts of fevers in one day. Price Re. 1; Postage 1 to 3 phials As. 10.

GUARANTEED CURE for Epilepsy, Hysteria, Paralysis, Insanity, Leprosy, Asthma, Piles, Pthysis, Diabetes and Sinus, etc., etc. *Full particulars are sent free on application. Write for free large Catalogues.*

RAJVAID SRI BAMANDASJI KAVIRAJ,

Tele—"RAJVAID," Calcutta. *Head Office:*—152, Harison Road, CALCUTTA.

SEE THAT YOU GET

THE WICKLESS BLUE FLAME OIL STOVE.

(Only a few reasons why preferred so popular).
It is far superior to any stove with wick.
No soot or smell because it is wickless.
Most economical because it has no wick.
Takes any grade of kerosine oil and produces a powerful blue flame.
No pump and hence the safest.
Nothing to get out of order—a mechanical perfection.
With one, two or three burners.
Prices from Rs. 14 to Rs. 58 only.
Baking Ovens to suit all sizes available.

CLUBWALLA & Co., Ld.,

50, CRURCHGATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

MENOIS GOLD PILLS

The best tonic of the day, remedy for Indian Potentates, gives health, strength and vigour to all. Universal cure for all diseases of the heart, lungs, stomach and liver.

Prices: Rs. 2 per phial; Rs. 3 per tube

Agents Wanted:

Menois Gold Pills Agency,

Gaiety Theatre Chambers, Fort BOMBAY

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.

KANTA BLDS., KALKADEVI ROAD.

BOMBAY.

Stationery, Drawing and Painting Materials.

Engineering and Surveying Instruments etc.

Rubber Stamp Makers.

Price List Free on Application.

TRY GENUINE YAKUTI

YAKUTONE

A powerful NERVE TONIC.
Price Rs. 10 for a tin of 50 pills.
AKUTONE' Depot, RAJKOT.

[Est. 1895]

DIAMOND MERCHANTS

Telephone 2236

SURAJMAL LALUBHAI & Co.

Telegrams "Caimpess"

225-7, KALBADEVI ROAD

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Select stock of Diamonds, Pearls, Emeralds, Rubies, Sapphires, etc. as all kinds of Jewellery, such as Necklaces, Bracelets, Pins, Earrings, Pendants Brooch, etc.

In serving our customers we make it a point to afford prompt as well as accurate service.

Printed and published by JOHN F. TITUS, for the Indian Newspaper Company, Ltd., at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" Press, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.